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A Tribute to the Illustrious Dead

MR. DALLAS' EULOGIUM

ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

JAMES KNOX POLK,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Delivered at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, July 16, 1849.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It is but a short time since, immediately after the administration of the Oath of Office to Gen. Taylor by the Chief Justice of the United States, in the presence of some forty or fifty thousand attentive spectators, a citizen was seen to advance upon the platform towards the freshly inaugurated President—to shake him with cordiality by the hand, and to manifest entire frankness of spirit, as he wished him success and prosperity in discharging the arduous duties of the high post he had then assumed. That citizen was JAMES K. POLK. He had himself just finished his allotted public task—and thus, with manly grace and unaffected generosity, closed his connexion with the American Chief Magistracy, by cheering the earliest advent of his successor. Such scenes can be witnessed in no country but our own; and are beautiful results of a well-poised system of social and political institutions; but as they have seldom, if ever before, been witnessed even here, the one to which I have referred, must be considered as strikingly illustrative of individual dignity of mind, of calm and candid temper, of undisturbed, unenvying patriotism, and of pure and practical virtue.—At that moment the messenger of death had, with his cold finger, touched the unconscious statesman:—his physical existence was insensibly but fatally sapped, by the wasting labors imposed upon him, amid the whirling succession of great measures of domestic and foreign policy;—and as he turned his back upon the station, yet radiating with his own wonderful success, he seemed to glide through extended avenues of approving and applauding countrymen, just fast enough to secure at his home, an unostentatious and tranquil grave. It is around that grave, fellow citizens, that I wish you to stand with me for a while, suffering me to recall him whom it conceals, and to develope, summarily but truthfully, the causes which link that sod of earth with the freedom, prosperity, glory, and gratitude of America.

The permanent fame of eminent men, rests undoubtedly in charge of the unimpassioned tribunal of posterity. In a government like ours, especially—where opposite opinions and antagonistic measures are ever in ardent conflict—cotemporary impartiality, though not wholly impossible, cannot reasonably be expected. The tomb itself is no certain sanctuary against the rage of prejudice which has been soothed, averted, or extinguished by lapse of time. I feel admonished then to beware of incautiously exciting the hot breath of vituperation to seethe over the very turf you would consecrate and cherish. And yet so short, so rapid, so signalized by extraordinary civil achievements, so devoted to the attainment of vast and salutary purposes by noble means, so conspicuously characterized by intellectual and moral energy, so eventful in national blessings and renown, and so blameless and unspotted in all the relations and intercourse of private life, was the career of this patriot, that not to portray it faithfully, even with the warm coloring of personal or political friendship, would be unjust to the occasion, unjust to the living who are here, and unjust to the now forever gone. Five years ago, it may have been esteemed almost natural and fair to enquire *"who is James K. Polk?"* but *now*, where is that corner of the earth so obscure as to need the question answered? Where is the imperial sway that did not yield to amazement, as he freely handled the immense executive power of his free country? Where are the suffering masses, insensible to the rescue of a distant people from starvation? Where are the sages of Political Economy to whom, in adjusting the equilibrium of industrial pursuits, he has taught no lesson? Where are the enthusiasts for human liberty, to whom his voice has not become familiar? Where are the veterans of military science, who still doubt the efficacy of American cannon, whose thunders he opened? And last and least, though still not little, where are the Rothschilds, or the Barings, or the Steiglitz, or the Hopes, or the Hottinguers, the golden necromancers of finance, who do not appreciate the master of that wand of annexation or extension, which secured the boundless and exhaustless treasure of California? I allude now thus briefly to the traits of a national policy which he controlled and guided only to venture the assertion, that the man you mourn may, as the representative chief of your republic, confront future ages, unabashed by the imposing presence of any predecessor.

If unimportant to the character or merits of the deceased, they may nevertheless be accepted as somewhat interesting facts, that he was descended from an Irish stock of sturdy and determined republicans, whose settlement on the eastern shores of Maryland, preceded the year 1700, and a branch of whom came first into Pennsylvania in 1772, and thence went into the Western districts of North Carolina: that he was born on the 2d of November, 1795, the son of an upright, intelligent and enterprising farmer; and that he was the grandson of Ezekiel, and the grand-nephew of Thomas Polk, two brothers who were among the first signers of that first Declaration of American independence, whose bold and impressive avowal, on the 20th of May, 1775, has recently received such interesting and irresistible authentication by the researches of Mr. Bancroft.

There would, indeed, seem to have clustered in Mecklenburg county, immediately prior to the revolutionary war, a family group of those liberty-loving Polks, and their near connexions. Under the inspiring auspices and orders of one of them, the Convention assembled at the town of Charlotte;—it was presided over by another, (named Alexander;) had another as recording secretary, (also of that name):—a fourth penned the colebrated manifesto I have mentioned, (called Brevard):—and a fifth recruited a company of rebels, of whom he retained the active command during the whole struggle. I wish it were quite relevant and appropriate for me to give you a full description of this remarkable and most honorable movement, in a rural and secluded region, where the population was scattered and tranquil, and where nothing actuated but the loftiest principles of human rights and freedom. The series of twenty resolutions adopted and proclaimed, were furiously denounced by the representatives of royalty, Governor Martin, in a communication to the British Secretary of State, of the 30th of June, 1775 as *"surpassing all the horrid and treasonable publications that the inflammatory spirits of this continent have yet produced;"*—nor can we be surprised at his excellency's vehemence of expression, when we remember with what mingled contempt and apprehension our people were, at that day, habitually regarded, by the agents of power; and that among these resolutions were the following brief, trenchant and irrevocable ones:—

1. *Resolved*, That *all commissions civil and military*, heretofore granted by *the crown*, to be exercised in these colonies, are *null and void*, and the constitution of each particular colony *wholly suspended*.

2. That the *provincial Congress* of each province, under the direction of *the great Continental Congress*, is invested with *all legislative and executive powers* within their respective provinces; and that *no other legislative and executive powers does* [or can] exist at this time, *in any of these colonies*.

16. *Resolved*, That whatever person shall *hereafter receive a commission from the crown*, or attempt to exercise any such commission *heretofore received, shall be deemed an enemy to his country*.

20. *Resolved*, That *Colonel Thomas Polk*, and Dr. Joseph Kenedy, purchase 300 pounds of *powder*, 600 pounds of *lead*, and 1000 *flints*, for the use of the military of this county.

These incidents, on which I reluctantly refrain from enlarging, were thought to indicate a deep-seated and inveterate enthusiasm for *civil liberty*. Although the late President was not born until some twenty years after their occurrence, we can readily suppose that during his boyhood, they would be the topics of domestic tradition, of ancestral pride, and of frequent meditation. His father manifested the same current of political sentiment as his grandfather, and became early, warmly, and steadily the admirer and supporter of Mr. Jefferson. How far such circumstances contributed to mould that firm, fearless, and inflexible Democratic spirit, which pervaded Mr. Polk's whole character and conduct, from first to last, every experienced and reflecting observer of practical influences and examples can readily imagine.

When but eleven years of age, in 1806, his homestead was transferred to the banks of the Cumberland river, in Tennessee, a newly opened and thinly settled field for agricultural industry. His youthful education was, in consequence, necessarily simple and contracted. Under a parental fear that his constitution had been too seriously impaired by disease for the sedentary studies towards which his inclination led him, he was at first dedicated to mercantile pursuits; but, yearning for mental exercise and acquirement, the counting room, in less than a month, became distastful, and he ultimately succeeded in persuading his parents to place him, after a preparatory schooling in Murfreesburg, and at the age of twenty, in the University of North Carolina. He left that seat of science and learning in 1818, with physical strength much diminished by the assiduity and intensity of his collegiate course; but with intellectual strength and repute augmented to a degree, implied by his having, at every periodical trial of his class, received its highest distinctions.

Mr. Polk had now, by extraordinary perseverance, and with acknowledged success, qualified himself to take whatever direction, in the bustling and varying realities of life, any special or predominant taste might incline him to. Which path to chose? His temperament was confident and elastic: confident of progress, and elastic from dejection. He had felt a peculiar aptitude for the exact and irrefragable processes of mathematical investigation, while at the same time, he delighted in classical researches, and acquisitions. A lively susceptibility to the interest of public events, to the acts, words and thoughts of leading men, to the advance of principles and measures, was almost his necessary inheritance. He was prompt in apprehension; generalized with clearness; and never wearied in the labors of analysis and detail. Without imaginative power, he was gifted with an uncommonly astute sagacity, which instantly appreciated the force or value of facts, and penetrated directly into their causes. In speaking or in writing, though never pithy or sententious, his style, while it rigorously rejected everything merely ornamental, was perspicuous, pure and persuasive. These were traits of fitness for the profession of the law, and doubtless impelled him to adopt it. In his twenty-fourth year, Mr. Felix Grundy, an advocate of extensive practice and reputation, with whom he harmonized in political sentiments, and whose friendship his parents had long enjoyed, welcomed him cordially to his office; and after the customary probation, procured his admission to practice at the Bar.

Mr. Polk's legal career was one of unsullied honor, of admitted ability, and of decided success. It bore him rapidly to reputation, and independence—and as it obliged him to embrace, within the rage of his exertion, a large portion of Tennessee, his opportunities to become known and appreciated in that State were constant and extensive. His personal qualities conciliated universal confidence and esteem:—few men have ever attained with equal speed, a popularity among their countrymen as sincere and solid as that he had achieved, for himself as by himself, in 1823. The simplicity and frankness of his demeanor:—the fidelity and ardor with which he adhered to his clients:—the animation of his eloquence, and the exactness as well as fulness of his information, before courts and juries:—the undeviating rectitude of his conduct:—the open, undisguised, resolute, and ready avowal of his fundamental and comprehensive Democratic doctrines:—all adorned by a calm and chastened respect for religious observances and moral duties:—marked him out—not alone to the Gamaliel of the Hermitage, at whose feet he sat with reverence and affection;—but to all who saw his progress, as one destined, by a rare combination of qualities, to rise from spheres of local and state importance, into those of national usefulness and eminence.

Nor was this expectation slow in being realized. Persuaded by his fellow-citizens of his immediate neighborhood to enter the General Assembly of the State, the ability with which he acted in that body during two of its sessions, made his transfer to the halls of legislation at Washington, an object at once of general desire, and of easy execution. He was accordingly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and took his seat at the first session of the 19th Congress, on the 5th December, 1825.

Let me here, fellow-citizens, arrest the narrative for a moment, in order to depict the precise attitude in which Mr. Polk stood, when he thus crossed the threshold of local, and entered the vast area of national, existence:—when his bark, as it were, left the placid and familiar inlet, for the uncertain, unbounded, and tempestuous sea.

Although perhaps the youngest of 218 representatives, there was not upon the floor of that great Chamber, one whose politics were more determinate and avowed. He had inhaled at every hour of his life, opinions and sentiments respecting the rights of humanity and the only legitimate foundations of civil power, which his judgment had approved, and which now constituted as essential a portion of his moral, as his arteries did of his physical, structure. He was impulsively, instinctively, and irreversibly, a Democrat:—a democrat in fundamental theory, in uncompromising practice, in word, thought, and motion. It was impossible for him to be anything else. It was his nature.

In comformity with this cardinal trait, Mr. Polk regarded the Constitution of the United States with attachment and veneration, it is true, but with perfectly consistent and unceasingly watchful jealousy, as to those clauses of it, which, by implication, were liable to be perverted into sanctions for encroachment or abuses. He could admit of no construction of that instrument which extinguished the federative, and substituted the consolidated formation of government. He exacted, from its operation, a strict adherence to self-imposed limits, a scrupulous economy, equal and impartial shelter. On this basis he was, in the universally understood technical phrase of the times, a party man: zealous in the ranks of party; conscientiously indentifying with constitutional patriotism, the aims, organization, and usages of his party. He looked to party as a bulwark for the maintenance of the rights of the States expressly reserved in the Constitution: he looked to it as a well cemented dyke against extravagance of expenditure and oppressiveness of taxation: he looked to it, in a word, as the Palladium, practically guarding the Constitution itself from enfeebling excesses, and the Union from the dangers of sectional excitements suddenly predominating.

His position may become more clearly apprehended, if I add to these broad outlines a more nice and distinctive stroke of the pencil. He counted among his constituents, the man whom, of all others, he most honored, admired, and loved; who was then the bright particular star of almost universal idolatry—who, in the February preceding, although returned by the electors as having received for the office of President, fifteen more votes than Mr. John Quincy Adams, and fifty-eight more than Mr. Crawford, yet failed to be the choice of the House of Representatives; and for whose elevation, at the earliest future opportunity, an immense and indignant Democracy was already in aroused exertion. Mr. Polk's relations to General Jackson were those of disciple, friend, companion, and partizan; in each alike cherished and enthusiastic—relations that could not fail to impart both stimulus and interest to his public action.

When he reached the Capitol, both houses were illustrated by the presence of citizens who had achieved distinguished reputations. He was in the midst of such associates as Edward Livingston, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, Louis McLane, James Buchanan, George McDuffie, Samuel D. Ingham, William C. Rives, Edward Everett, and James Hamilton—while he had but to pass through the Rotundo, into the Senate Chamber, in order to mingle with those equally conspicuous, as Van Buren, Woodbury, Tazewell, Macon, White, Benton, Harrison, Randolph, Berrien, and Hayne. Young as he was, however, and unobtrusive as a debater, Mr. Polk promptly participated in the leading discussions. His very first speech related to the relinquishment of the titles of public lands in Tennessee—a topic wholly devoid of attraction:—and, yet, it manifested so happy a faculty in lucidly arranging and explaining dry and complicated facts, that his character as an exact and laborious man of business, was at once recognized and established. His second effort was a vigorous and expanded argument to maintain the proposition, that *"after nearly forty years experience of the practical operations of the Constitution, it was sound policy, and important to the stability, duration, and harmony of the Union, to amend that instrument, by giving the power to elect the President of the U. S. directly to the great body of the American people."*—And his third address, on the celebrated Panama Mission, displayed the earnestness and fidelity with which he inculcated and adhered to the republican doctrines enunciated by Madison, Gallatin, Livingston, Giles, and others, on the occasion of Jay's treaty in 1796, as well as the animation and pungency with which he was prepared to assail an administration, to whom his repugnance was open and undisguised. I have recurred to these displays, not in order to communicate an inflated impression of their substantive importance and worth, but because they were Mr. Polk's earliest Congressional speeches—made at his first session of attendance,—and because I think a careful consideration of the purport and tone of each, enables you to discern the high reach of his aims, and the triple basis on which he was disposed to construct his public character, namely, representative industry, constitutional patriotism, and party, acting as well with consistency as on the offensive.

When he declined farther legislative service, in 1839, he had been engaged in it for fourteen continuous years, re-elected at every biennial period, and was yet in the prime of manhood. He had on every great topic of speculative or practical concern which arose during that time, taken his part, often the leading one, with frankness, firmness, and ability. He did so in opposition to appropriations of the national treasure on projects of Internal Improvement: he did so in sustaining schemes for retrenchment: he did so in resisting the imposition of high duties on imports, as a means of protecting domestic manufactures: he did so against the Bank of the United States: he did so in resisting the distribution or surplus funds, or the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the respective states: he did so in advocating the extension of the Judiciary: he did so in vigilantly guarding General Jackson whenever assailed, and especially in defending the military executions by Courts Martial at Mobile in 1814, and in vindicating the famous veto of the Maysville Road Bill: and, in fine, he did so on a countless number and variety of other occasions, springing incidentally and almost daily from propositions of policy, and developing or testing his qualities as a republican statesman. For four years preceding his retirement from Congress, he occupied the arduous, responsible, and absorbing station of Speaker of the House of Representatives. His trials in that capacity were multiplied and embittered, far beyond the common measure, by the fiercest conflicts of political animosity. Yet he closed his labors, at the adjournment of each session, honored and consoled by the approving thanks of those over whose deliberations he had presided. And I cannot but regard the following paragraphs of his address, on finally taking his leave, as exhibiting a just conciousness of great duties performed in a faithful and exemplary manner:

"But five members (said Mr. Polk,) who were here with me fourteen years ago, continue to be members of this body. My service has been constant and arduous. I can perhaps say what but few others, if any, can say, that I have not failed to attend the daily sittings of this house a single day since I have been a member of it, save on one occasion, when prevented for a short time by indisposition."

"The high office of Speaker, to which it has twice been the pleasure of this House to elevate me, has been at all times one of labor and responsibility. It has been made my duty to decide more questions of parliamentary law and order, many of them of a complex and difficult character, arising often in the midst of high excitement, in the course of our proceedings, than have ever decided, it is believed, by all my predecessors, from the foundation of the government. This House has uniformly sustained me; without distinction of the political parties of which it is composed."

Once more resuming and energetically prosecuting his professional practice, Mr. Polk was nevertheless not permitted, by his fellow citizens of Tennessee, to give to it an exclusive devotion. He had become essentially and unalterably a public man. The claims upon his time, upon his popular talents, upon his experience and skill in guiding political movements, were numerous and distracting, in proportion to the reputation and success which had steadily attended him. Second only in the community of his residence, to the chief who now, after filling equally as sage and as soldier, the measure of American glory, demanded repose—he soon found it impossible, had such been his inclination, at the vigorous age of forty-four, to shroud himself in domestic enjoyment, and private pursuits. Nearly balanced as the two parties have long been in Tennessee, the Democracy eagerly rallied upon him as a candidate for the office of Governor, and in August 1839, elected him by a majority of about two thousand votes. But at the recurrence of the elections in 1841 and 1843, although still clung to as the champion of his party, his competitor, Mr. James C. Jones, on both occasions prevailed.

It is enough fellow citizens, to have glanced thus briefly at the incidents of this comparative seclusion.—I must hasten to follow the quick flight of time, in order to bring the lamented patriot once more from the recesses of his happy home into the blaze of his fame.

The nomination of Mr. Polk for the Chief Magistracy, in May 1844, was, at the moment unforseen, but far from being unexceptable. There had suddenly arisen a question, or point of policy, which quickened the pulses, and divideb the sentiments of Democratic citizens.—That question, whose magnitude and urgency were conceded, seemed for the time to domineer over all other considerations. The republican convention which assembled at Baltimore, swayed by a resistless and patriotic desire for the annexation of Texas, withheld their choice from one whom it would otherwise have fallen, and conferred it on one to whom it was wholly unexpected. The sterling merit and substantial services of the candidate were, however, speedily called to mind:—the hesitation, inspired for an instant, by an abrupt proceeding, was dispelled:—the ranks of his party became stirred and satisfied—and Mr. Polk, after an unusually animated canvass between himself and Mr. Clay, was elected.

The powers confided by the constitution of the United States to the incumbent of the Presidential office, are large and influential. The manner in which they are exercised, never has failed, and never can fail, greatly to the affect, for good or for evil, the contentment and interests of the people, or the reputation and resources of the nation. Hence the immensity of the trust; and hence the vast reward of gratitude and renown bestowed on him who, at the end of his term of service, is discovered to have so used his public functions as to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, honored and strong. This is, in fact, the only standard which the ardor of our political controversies suffer to remain unquestionable. Governed by this standard, fellow-citizens, and casting a rapid thought upon the condition of America, tell me whether the sepulchre of the late President should not be hallowed by your reverence and affection?

The glory of every administration concentrates upon its chief. He it is, and he only, that the elective franchise has lifted from the common level to be the Executive:—to carry with him into government, the authority he has derived by that process, accompanied by the instructions, wishes, and principles of his constituents; to vivify, supervise, check, control:—to be disgraced by failure, and to wear the laurels of success. Aided as he necessarily must be by associates and agents of his own selection, the lustre of their limited spheres combines for the effulgence of his boundless one;—and brilliant as the subordinate executions of duty may be, everything is so constitutionally and essentially dependent upon the offspring of the popular suffrage, and upon *his* truth to *his* mission, that he rightly bears the palm achieved by united excellence. The American people will hereafter rank among the most effective achievements of the late President, the discrimination with which he chose, and the wisdom with which he impelled, the variously gifted counsellors of his Cabinet.

It will be remembered that, when withdrawing from Congress, Mr. Polk, had left at the head of affairs an admired and approved statesman:—that the discomfiture of the Democracy in the fall of 1840, under the auspices of Gen. Harrison, gave the direction of government to their opponents; and that public policy and persons had undergone an almost entire change. If taken by surprise, when proclaimed a candidate, it was impossible for him, when elected, to shut his eyes to the herculean labors to which he was summoned. Not only was the vessel of state to be restored to its republican tack; but he felt, and knew, and acknowledged that he had incurred an engagement, alike distinct and solemn, to accomplish, if accomplished they could be, favorite national objects, both external and internal, of the utmost possible delicacy and importance. He looked at his now inevetable task, however, with an unflinching resolution, and sternly dedicated to its consummation his time, talents, health, and life.

The admission of Texas as a State of the Union, upon her acceptance of certain terms, had been provided for by a joint resolution of Congress, passed but three days before he took the oath of office; and nothing was left to be done but to expedite the proceedings, so as to forestall the preplexities which might spring from foreign intermeddling; and to make such military arrangements as would protect our new frontier from inroads. These duties were promptly and skillfully discharged. The people of Texas held a convention, remodeled their constitution, submitted it to the inspection of Congress, and became, by law, an intergal part of our confederacy, before the year elapsed.

I should deem it ill-timed and misplaced, to trace the causes, or to vindicate the right and the expediency of this extension of our Republic. Perhaps a defeat of the Democratic party at the election in the fall of 1844, would have discouraged and thwarted that movement. Their success, on the contrary, proved how fixed a hold it had upon the popular judgement; and recommended it to more legislative favor than it before enjoyed. Certain it is, that the incorporation took place only after the will of the American people, and the sense of the American Congress, had been tested and recorded, agreeably to the forms of the American Constitution; and that every national functionary, especially the President, who emphatically *"shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,"* was bound to apply his legitimate resources and powers to its defence. Precautionary steps, to the extent authorized by existing acts of Congress, were taken, and it was hoped would overawe the gasconading fever of our discontented neighbors. They crossed, however, the Rio Grande, on the 15th of April 1846, and recklessly commenced a series of hostilities, that only terminated with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, on the 30th May, 1848. The contest had a duration two years, being six months shorter than the last with Great Britain.

For us, there is no blemish upon the war with Mexico:—it is all brightness. In its principles, its origin, its instruments, its character, its designs, and its end, there is nothing to regret, save only that it displaced the inestimable blessing, and white-robed innocence of Peace. If in the ceaseless course of human events, the curse of war be unavoidable:—if the genius of universal brotherhood breathing and glowing through our institutions, cannot prevent its being forced upon us by others—let posterity be grateful to Providence, should its features and conduct make a counterpart of that which the late President so ably managed. What were its fruits? Some were certainly bitter enough, and common to all belligerent action, severing and blasting the dearest ties and fondest hope of domestic affection:—yet even those, in extent and form, were unusually restricted and mitigated. Although I do not rank as valuable the acquired privilage to vaunt our prowess, I do not rank as priceless the protracted peace, with a knowledge by others of our real, though latent, power, is sure to leave us,—the undisturbed and expanding commerce and intercourse so apt to follow in the train of social dignity,—and the example, first and alone, set by America, of a war divested of intolerance, rapine treachery, licentiousness or injustice. Nor can those who fairly appreciate the ameliorating influences of our religions and educational habits, as a race, of our eagerness to elevate the condition and perfect the happiness of humanity; contemplate without pride and hope the realms, hitherto dereliet and savage, now opened to our enterprise, and conceded to the dissemination of our bibles, our schools, our ploughs, our looms, and our laws. They who gather, from the fiery crucible of war, such pure and permanent deposits as these, may be pardoned if they forget, in the success of their ordeal, its inseparable solicitudes and sufferings.

Posterity will probably acknowledge, from the administration of the late President, a civil benefit equal to, if not greater than, the consequences of his triumphs in arms. Such at least will be the case, if the progressive principles of that class of citizens, at whose invitation I am speaking, continue, as they long have continued, to receive the sanctions of time and trial. I refer to the established and well tested system of obtaining adequate revenue by moderate duties on imports. The relations of communities, and the dependences of social and domestic life, may possibly, in some remote future, undergo vital changes; and exact at the hands of caution and benevolence, a retrograde march, with a system of reclusive, almost feudal and castellated intrenchment.—While, however, the spread of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," the ready ministration to the wants, comforts, and enjoyments of the great masses, the true path to all the blessings of a universal civilization and a universal sense of mingled fraternity and independence, are objects at heart, his financial reforms will stand to attest his fidelity, truth and patriotism. Elaborated with the utmost care, they have worked with the utmost ease. Three years have thrown everywhere the proofs of their salutary tendencies. Taxation reduced, softened, and equalized as to individuals, would seem, almost in the same ratio, to augment the national means. We have, as it were, been made to steer away from the shallows, waters, hidden shoals, and dangerous currents, of a coast long timidly hugged, into the freedom and safety of an open sea. As, from age to age, from year to year, we gradually reached, in defiance of plausible dreads, and even of its own misuses, the liberty of the press, so may we ultimately, notwithstanding partial disadvantages and misgivings, find the true solution of the tax-problem, in releasing trade from every unnecessary fetter or incumbrance.

Another striking feature of Mr. Polk's internal policy, was the revival of the mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, now in operation. In his first message to the legislative body, on the 2d of December, 1845, after some brief but forcible reasoning, he used the following expressions: "Entertaining the opinion that the separation of the moneys, of the government, from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government, and the rights of the people, I recommended to Congress that provision be made by a law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe-keeping of the public money." In his estimation, the fundamental charter contemplated the creation of a public treasury, *in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses"*:—and that to confide its custody to banks, of one description or another, most of which had heretofore proved *"faithless,"* endangered its loss, by their employing it in discounts and loans, and was a deviation from the warrant and intent of the Constitution. It is true, this conception did not originate with himself. First started in the form of a resolution of inquiry, in the House of Representatives, on the 3d of January, 1835, by Mr. GAMBLE, of Georgia, it was accepted, as a remedial and conservative plan, by President Van Buren, after the general suspension of specie payments by the banks, in the spring of 1837: was matured and systematised for legislative enactment by the profound, comprehensive, practical mind of Silas Wright:—was reelected in its progress by the united force of ability and party, and was only first made law on the 4th of July, 1840. Then too it had no time, to exhibit more than the faltering steps of infancy, when it was struck by the blow of repeal on the 13th of August, 1841. Whether, in every possible aspect of commercial business and exchange, no more convenient, available, and secure, disposition of the public treasure can be devised, is an enquiry which involves considerations alike complex and delicate. Thus far, the solidity, stability, and composure of moneyed transactions in general, seem to have resulted from a trial of three years:—while the government, through its means, met even the disquietudes and emergencies of a foreign war, without loss or embarrassment, in the most distant transfers of its coin. No subject or arrangement has more direct bearing than this, upon the relations between the political and the money powers of our free people:—relations which, if they cannot be wholly severed, should never be tightened; but, for the benefit of both, be kept as pure and independent as possible.—When the Constitutional Treasury shall have become familiar, in its form and effects, to our practical habits and prudent reflections, it is difficult to doubt that it must be regarded, with entire unanimity, as a monument of wisdom and patriotism, entitling its inventive framers, and its persevering founders, to the warm gratitude of their country.

Among the great and lasting administrative improvements introduced by the last President, there is one which I must be permitted to mention, seemingly subservient to commercial interests only, but by its necessary operation contributing in fact to the advancement of others, and especially to the firmness and safety of manufacturing ones. It will doubtless be remembered, that, from the earliest period of our government, the laws which regulate the collection of revenue from customs, allowed extensive credits to importers for duties imposed, and, that this indulgence, whence many mischiefs flowed, was withdrawn in 1842, and payments in cash on entry substituted. The discouragement of trade, its monoply by the rich and already established, with easily unsettled markets and prices, were evils apprehended as likely to flow from the change: and to avoid them the system now practised was adopted. It is generally known as *the Warehousing system*:—permitting merchandise, on arrival, to be stored under the joint custody of its owners and the public officers, for two or three years—to be taken whenever wanted, either for domestic consumption, on payments of duties and expenses, or for exportation, on payment of charges only. By those who are unaccustomed to note the consequences of such progress, their bearings and influences upon industrial operations, the extensive and important effects of so simple an arrangement can scarcely be immagined. It at once opens the wide field of mercantile adventure to youthful enterprise and prudence, superseding the necessity of having at command large resources of credit or cash: it invites the accumulation of immence quantities of goods, of every decription, in the ports of the United States, as depositories from which cargoes may be drawn, for voyages to all parts of the world; it gives superiority, if not control, over what is termed the *Carrying Trade:* it reserves to our own citizens vast profits on insurence, which would otherwise be paid abroad: it prevents sudden alternations, as to any commodities, from scarcity to abundance and abundance to the scarcity: and it thus diminishes, if it does not destroy a large range for more speculation, so subversive of steady values, and so ruinous to regular labor. The advantages are, indeed, so numerous and impressive, that their consideration overpowered the impulses of political party; and when the vote for *establishing the system came before Congress, with the countenance of Mr. Polk's administration*, the most relentless, as the most enlightened, of his opponents gave it support. In the course of a century, England has derived more aid perhaps from such a system, than from any other instrumentality, in attaining her commercial eminence; and it is estimated that, at presence, her customs Warehouses contain nothing short of three hundred millions worth of imported merchandise. What may we not fairly anticipate as its fruits in this western world of ours!

Mr. Polk was no less happy in promoting international arrangements, equally solid and durable in their character. The Postal Convention concluded with Great Britain on the 15th of December, 1848, and which the parties expressly declare to be designed to endure for an indefinite period, attains certainty and cheapness, while its promises an almost unlimited expansion to correspondence by letter, between our country and Europe. And the quick, light, living literature of the times—the newspapers, perodical works, and printed pamphlet—those ceaseless choristers of civilization—find punctual, regulated, safe channels of interchange. This is a practical blessing to nearly every class of population. Business, intellect, and sentiment—the trader, the scholar, the emigrant—are all accomodated and comforted. *Again;* In a spirit of wise utility, the thirty-fifth article of a Treaty with Granada, on the 10th June, 1848, secured to the government and citizens of the United States the right of way, or transit and transportotion, across the Isthmus of Panama, upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may hereafter be constructed; guaranteed, in perpetuity, the neutrality of the territory. Here is an assured basis for the noblest material monument which which the agency of man can accomplish!—one that will bind together our opposite ocean-fronts; that will give to commerce a scope never before known: and that will pour the lights of Christianity and science upon myriads of the human race, who now grope their gloomy way from the cradle to the grave. Already this narrow portion between the Atlantic and the Pacific, like Northern California, for ages regarded as a rugged and useless waste, has been touched by the wand of the American pioneer. A topographical exploration, conducted by an accomplished officer of the national service, places beyond doubt the practicability of a through-cut canal of the largest dimensions—fit to float frigates on—at a cost which the wealth and expedients of modern enterprize cannot fail soon to regard as insignificent. *And again:* By a series of compacts with the secondly states of the Germanic Confederation, commencing in a treaty with Hanover, of the 10th of June, 1846, to which the accessions of Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nassau, Bavaria, and Saxony, were obtained subsequently, the salutary principles and relations of reciprocity are established, and growing markets reached, upon advantageous terms for our staple productions.

In these short and superficial sketches, fellow citizens of the prominent features by which the late President stamped forever illustrious the single term of his administration, my purpose has been to enable you at once to appreciate the entire and unfaltering devotion with which he rivetted himself to the attainment of your prosperity and honor. However various opinion might be as to the merit of his politics, it must be uniform as to his patriism. No citizen—I speak with equal reverence and reflection—ever has made, or ever can make, that light shine more steadily in the path before him. His patriotism was not, it is true, of the ostensible and dazzling nature whose gleams, in the emergencies of peril, attract all eyes and win all hearts: it resembled rather the unflickering and undying flame of the vestal's lamp. It was so true, so ceaseless, so tranquil, that it lulled the conciousness of its own perpetual action. It impelled him to an ever advancing search for the real interests of his country: to unremitted, silent, and secluded labor: to the sacrifice of domestic ease, of the delights of friendships, of the consolations of health. It strained to their utmost tension his intellectual faculties, his moral energies, and his bodily endurance. It was, in fact, his master-quality—superior if you please, to his judgment, or discrimination, or constancy, or knowledge, or skill; and guiding, and controlling, and tasking one and all of these, irresistibly and uninterruptedly. In the measures of his policy—separately or collectively—in his extension movements, his conduct of the war, his free trade, his financial systems, his foreign intercourse—whatever differences of sentiment may and must exist, as to the prudence or expediency of their details, you cannot avoid feeling and confessing, amid their broad bearings and progressive aims, the pervading presence of a generous and genuine patriotism. I know nothing so worthy of encomium and acknowledgment, as this sort of patriotism. It is the only element on whose buoyancy can be safely confided the majestic argosy of the Republic, full-freighted with your liberties, union, rights, and fame. It should never fail to receive the encouragment of our applause in the living, and the homage of our gratitude in the dead.

It is worthy of remark, that, on quitting the Presidential office, he left nothing unfinished. What he attempted, he did. His measures of policy were, one and all, urged, discussed, adopted, carried out practically, tested by time, and triumphant in results, before he relinquished the helm to another hand.

Who needs evidence, will find it in his pulse, that since the Spring of 1845, the people of the United States, their constitution, science, resources, courage, and character, have assumed, to the whole world, a position more elevated and influential, than was ever before accorded or enjoyed.

Who doubts that, from the same period, their financial credit has been constantly rising, until their contracts, and securities, in despite of the venemous defamation with which they were previously overwhelmed, are now highest in the confidence of all Christendom?

Who questions, with sincerity, the emancipation of their currency, commerce, business, strength and elasticity, from a palpitating and trembling dependence upon the fluctuating schemes of bank parlors and stock boards abroad?

Who disputes that New Mexico and California are inexhaustible sources of bullion-capital, destined to augment the wages and secure the independence of their labor; and to swell the aggregate of their wealth beyond all precedent?

Who, in fine, does not firmly believe, that the condition and attitude in which Mr. Polk, after toils that were fatal to himself, has left his country, are the most effective guarantees for her prolonged peace and happiness?

In his personal deportment, he was plain, unaffected, affable, and kind. In no one respect, that I am aware of did he depart from a consistent simplicity of life and purity of manners. All his habits were exemplary and regulated. He was temperate but not unsocial, industrious but accessible, punctual but patient, moral without austerity, and devotional though not bigoted. Accustomed, through a long service, to observe the diversities exhibited by opinion on every subject, he was never surprised or provoked by any of its phrases, into individual intolerance. His ordinary intercourse and associations were equally respectful and cordial with the friends and the foes of his politics. And I must be pardoned for adding that, in this general amenity towards his fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, or condition, or pretension, he was aided by a wedded partner, to whom, all who had the happiness to know her, have united with a single voice, in awarding that high and affectionate tribute, won only by irreproachable conduct, intelligence, gentleness, and virtue!

Fellow citizens!—He whose career, in obedience to your call, I have thus imperfectly traced, sank, with unmurmuring resignation, to his last rest, at Nashville, on the 15th of June, surrounded by his dearest friends, and amid the soul-inspiring hopes and sanctions of religious faith. To him are now alike indifferent the praise and censure of men: His ear, that was wont to be so quick, is numb and heedless:—his eye, that flashed with recognition over multitudes, knows no one—not even her who gave him birth, nor her who charmed his life:—but though he be as insensible to your soothing as the cold sod which covers his relics, the voice of a just and generous humanity bids you to deplore a loss so signal, so sudden, and so premature. The tears shed by a nation on a patriot's grave, cannot reanimate the dust within:—but they do attest the existence of an honorable public gratitude, and they do freshen the pursuits of a noble fame.

WEAR OF THE NIAGARA FALLS.—The 710,000 tons of water which each minute pour over the precipice of Niagara, are *estimated to carry away a foot of the cliff every year.* Taking this average, and adopting the clear geological proof that the fall once existed at Queenstown, four miles below, we must suppose a period of twenty thousand years ocupied in this recession of the cataract to its actual sight—while the Delta of the Mississippi, nearly 14,000 square miles in extent, an estimate founded on its present rate of increase, and in a calculation of the amount of earthy matter brought down the stream, has justifice Mr. Lyell in alleging that sixty-seven thousand years must have elapsed since the formation of this great deposite began.—[*Quarterly Review.*

A REMEDY FOR THE CALIFORNIA FEVER.—A friend who has seen some service in camp life offers to those afflicted with the prevailing epidemic, the following prescription:

First.—"Sleep three nights in your wood-house, with the door open and swinging in the wind—during which time let your diet be pork, cooked by yourself at a smoky fire in the garden.

Second.—Improve all the rainy nights in sleeping between your currant bushes and garden fence.

Third.—On the fourth day of our regime, let your diet be mule steak.

Fourth.—Thereafter dispense with all kinds of food save dog meat. If this be followed resolutely, it is confidently believed a permanent cure will be effected."

Foreign News by the Caledonia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the Boston Daily Courier.

By the arrival of the Caledonia at Halifax, on Thursday evening, we are furnished with European dates to the 7th of July. The details are less copious, circumstantial and satisfactory than those of our previous advices.

The most interesting accounts relate to Rome which is said to be in the hands of the French. We have, however, no direct or definite information from that city. Everything comes through the suspicious channel of the French government. It is said the Romans have thrown open the gates of their city, and received the French troops with acclamations. The terms of the surrender are not stated, nor is it even affirmed that any formal capitulation took place. The story does not wear a very creditable shape. *The French government in the meantime* are about to despatch additional forces to Italy. Oudinot is said to have been recalled in disgace.

From Hungary we have the usual contradictions. The Austrians boast of having compelled their opponents to retire eastward, in direction of the Theiss. If we believe the Austrian accounts, some actions have taken place in which the Hungarians suffer severe losses. The Russian armies were said to be making movements in the rear of the Hungarians for the purpose of cutting off their retreat. In fact the position of the contending forces appears to be about the same as at the date of the previous advices, the Hungarians having the Austrians in front and the Russians on their rear and right flank. *There are the usual flying reports* of great Hungarian victories, but they appear to be no better founded then their predecessors.

Venice holds out against the Austrians. The treaty with Sardinia is not yet settled. Charles Albert, the ex-king, is still living.

Of Germrny nothing is said except that the revolutionists of Baden have been defeated by the Prussians. The Danish war has re-commenced.

IRELAND.—Public attention in Ireland is absorbed in a promised visit of the Queen, which is announced to take place on the first or second week in August. The anticipated visit seems to have bro't about an entire act of oblivion of all party feeling. In Dublin preparations are making to receive her Majesty with every demonstation of loyalty and affection.

THE CROPS.—Concurrent statements from all parts of Ireland and England, confirm previous reports of the recurrence of the potato disease, especially in the south of Ireland, but they are not of a character to merit much attention.

FRANCE AND ROME.—The Legislative Assembly has been the scene of much turbulent recrimination during the past week. The despotic spirit which marks the proceedings of the Government, is producing the effect of uniting various sections of the Assembly, not heretofore friendly—in opposition to the Barrot Ministry, and in defence of republicanism. Towards the close of the sitting, on Wednesday evening, some astonishment was created among the members, by M. Grandin declaring that another *movement was in preparation.* The statement, however, was so vaguely given, and appeared to have so little foundation, in fact, that it soon ceased to produce any impression.

On the 30th ult., the Constituent Assembly of Rome finding that further resistance to the French arms would be in vain, ceased hostilities and virtually surrendered the Eternal City to the besiegers. On the 15th inst., an official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly, that, in consequence of the arrangements entered into between Gen. Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of San Paolo, Portese and San Pane razio had been thrown open to the French troops, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and order. *This communication produced deep sensation* in the chamber.

A correspondent writing from Paris says—"Just as the Bourse was closing it was stated positively that the government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing the entry of the French army into Rome on the 23, and that they were received with acclamations by the people. The divisions of Garibaldi had been conducted to Civita Vecchia, where they would lay down their arms. Two divisions of the army would be lodged and maintained by the Roman government. The funds rose on this news 1 per cent.

Just before the reception of decisive news from Rome, Gen. Bedeau left Paris to take command of the army in Italy, and Gen. Oudinot was ordered home in disgrace. *Arrangements also were promptly* made to increase the army of Italy to 50,000 men.

Immediately on the reception of the news of the surrender of Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring Gen. Bedeau to wait there for fresh instructions before proceeding to Rome.

According to the talk in the diplomatic circles of Paris on Thursday, the General is to take the place of M. De Harcourt, Ambassador, and is also charged with a mission to Marshal Radetzky, to negotiate all military matters respecting the occupation of Italy. *It appears certain that Gen. Lamoriciere goes* to St. Petersburgh as Ambassador, and that he is to protest against the Emperor taking any part in the affairs of Italy.

ITALY.—VENICE.—Accounts of 24th from Mestre state that the Venetian deputies sent to negotiate for the surrender of Venice with the Austrian minister at Verona, have been dismissed and have returned to Venice. The bombardment and the besieging works would again be prosecuted with greater vigor than ever. The sortie last made by the Venetians was very successful. Two Generals were carried prisoners into Venice, besides several officers of the staff.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.—An official bulletin has been issued by the Austrians, announcing the compulsory retirement of the Hungarians from Raab.—They are said to have withdrawn towards Bacs, a town on the Danube, twenty miles from the Drave. Previous to the capture of the city, some of their forces had been defeated near Cronok. The loss of the Magyars at Raab, is not stated; but 900 prisoners had been sent to Vienna. Thirty carts containing wounded, had also reached that city.

The Hungarians, it was supposed, would retire to the Theiss, and large bodies of their troops were marching in that direction. Some accounts, however, state that the Russians under Paskiwitsch might be able to cut off their retreat.

From the South the intelligence is unfavorable to the Hungarians. Jellachich is said to have occupied the Resinestadt, defeating the Magyars near Szegedin, on the Theiss, and driving them beyond that river. Kouejanin is also stated to have obtained advantages near Zenta, on the Theiss, and to have captered eight of their vessels, with 16 guns, on the Danube.

It should not be forgotten that this news is given on Austrain authority only; and as an offset it is stated that a rumor was current in the Assembly that the Hungarians had obtained an immense advantage over the Russians, who were marching beyond Raab, and that the latter lost 10,000 men.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.—A desperate battle was fought on the 29th between the Prussians and the insurgents of Baden, between Carlsruhe and Rastadt. The insurgents were defeated. Gen. Peuker has taken possession of Baden.

The Hanoverian *plenipotentiaries have published* a note setting forth various objections to the constitution promulgated by the Prince of Prussia.—The principal of these are that the constitution cannot be established or the diet convoked without the consent of Austria.

FATAL MISTAKE.—Night before last a man fell down a flight of steps in a house at the corner of Walnut and Main streets, and was badly stunned. A physician was called in who attempted to bleed the injured man, but as no blood followed the lancet, and as there was no sign of remaining life, the doctor pronounced him dead. He was laid out and left in a room by himself. Yesterday morning it was discovered that during the night he had come to, and consequently bled to death from the wound in his arm made by the doctor's lancet.—*St Louis Union.*

VALOR OF A POODLE DOG.—A hog, about 10 miles from Cincinnati, flew at a child and commenced eating it. A poodle dog flew at the hog and changed the point of attack, the hog jumping at the dog and driving him back. Again the hog went at the child, and the dog again rescued the latter. This was done three times, when help arrived and the child was saved. The father of the child has taken the poodle dog under his protection.

CIRCASSIAN TRIUMPH.

Little has been said about the victories which these brave mountaineers are obtaining over the mercenary hordes of Russia. This is because the hired Press of England either does not or else will not understand the importance of these victories by a nation hardly known by name to their readers.—This, however, ought not to be true either of the *Standard of Freedom* or of its friends, to whom we shall not further apologise for saying a few words as to this interesting people and what they have achieved.

Circassia is a mountainous, but very fine and beautiful country, bordering upon the Black Sea at is eastern extremity. It is also contiguous to the Russian territory lying towards this extremity of the *Euxine, and interposes its lofty mountains and* fertile valleys between the clutch of Russia and those more level and less wild countries towards the Euphrates and the Tigris. It is the aim of this ambitious power, Russia, to become possessed, if it can, of all the realms contiguous to the Black Sea, on all sides. On one side "the Wolf" has already laid its paws on the Danubian provinces, on Moldavia, Wallachia, and is, on this side, therefore, fast advancing towards Constantinople. But before it can enslave the tracts lying on the southern coasts of this Sea, it must subdue and pass the fine people who hold Circassia—a race, in physical requisites, the finest specimen of men now to be found on this globe, and of courage and activity unsurpassable.—Against these noble but unoffending people the Muscovite *serfs have now for many years, been carrying* on, cruelly, bloody but fruitless wars. *No quarter is given;* and the amount of lives lost is not known, excepting that, generally, it is very great. It is believed that, taking battle, sickness, fatigue, altogether into account, not less than 200,000 Russian serfs have left their bones amongst these wild passes; and this without obtaining any ground that is tenable. The Czar, in furtherance of this murderous conflict, tries to stop all access by sea to Circassia; and it was because he approached Soudjouk Kale (a Circassian port,) that Mr. Bell had his brig, "The Vixen," captured and confiscated by Russia, against the law of nations.

All this expense of human blood and treasure is, however, thrown away. It is now known that the Muscovite hired serfs have received, at the hands of these noble mountaineers, the most complete defeat they perhaps ever received. Their forts are *captured, and their armies totally routed and annihilated.* But mark the critical time at which this blow of an avenging Providence finds out their legions. It is already known that the Czar's interference in Hungary is unpopular with his general officers. This blow will greatly help to exasperate those feelings. They will now see before them the prospect either of an inglorious and hateful conflict in Hungary, or that of a still more hated campaign in Circassia, which, for years, the Russian military have dreaded as they do Siberia. If they perish there, their very death is concealed. The *Petersburg Gazette* has not even a sigh for them; and their own friends are really ignorant of the manner of their fate? But while this catastrophe is depressing the Russians, it is animating both the Hun*garians and the Turks in a high degree.* The latter are now threatening the Servians with retribution if they act against Hungary, to which, in one point, they are contiguous; whilst the Wallachians, animated by the victories of both, are, it is said, showing such a front as to induce the Czar and his tool, Gen. Duhamel, to relax their hold of the province, in order not further to irritate France and England, at a moment so critical.

Such is the brief exposition of this affair, which is far less known everywhere than it ought to be.—It has proved a more severe check to the hungry designs of "the Wolf" (as Palmerston has well christened Russia) than that wolf has lately experienced. It has come in a happy time, and we hail it as the probable forerunner of others. If the brave French people only force their worthless president to do his duty, liberty in Europe need experience no further check, and monarchy at last will be taught the meaning of moderation and justice, if it means to avoid the foundation of a universal Republic.—*Standard of Freedom.*

DEATH OF MRS. D. P. MADISON.—The N. Y. *Evening Post* of Saturday contains the following appropriate notice of the death of this distinguished lady.

Mrs. D. P. Madison, widow of James Madison, fourth president of the United States, died at her residence in Washington city, on Tuesday evening last, at half-past ten o'clock. The precise age of Mrs. Madison we are not able to state. In a brief obituary notice now before us she is said to have been born about the year 1770. Our impression had been that she was in her eighty-second year.—The date of her birth above given, would show her to have been not yet eighty. The maiden name of this venerated lady was Paine. She was born in Virginia, but her parents, who were members of the Society of Friends, removed, while she was yet very young, to Philadelphia.

Before she had attained the age of twenty she married a gentleman by the name of Todd, who died within three years after, leaving her the mother of an only son. We have heard that Mr. Madison formed the acquaintance of the young Mrs. Todd, while he was a boarder at the house of her mother. He married her in 1794, he being at the time a member of Congress. During the presidency of her husband Mrs. Madison presided as the female head of the family, and sustained that position in the Executive residence with grace and dignity.—Her flight from the white house on the occasion of the calamitous attack upon Washington by the British, is an incident in her life which has been *very often described, and possesses a degree of* national interest.

Mrs. Madison has passed the thirty-three years *of her life succeeding the expiration of her husband's* term of office, as a resident alternately of Washington, Philadelphia and Virginia. Having no children by her last husband, Mrs. Madison of late years had residing with her as a companion and member of her household a niece, Miss Paine, a young lady much admired in Washington society. Mrs. Madison's house at Washington has long been the centre of attraction for personages moving in circles of refinement and distinction in life.

At new years, on the great national anniversary, and upon all similar occasions, it has been as much one of the usages of the capital to call upon Mrs. Madison, as at the White House or the residence of any other high official dignitary. There was visible in her form and bearing, even so late as the begining of the present year, very little of the infirmity of age. Her form was erect, her voice yet full and firm, her eye clear, and her manner as free, easy and cordial, as it might have been when doing the honors of the White House.

Mrs. Madison's son, Mr. Todd, is still living, and resides, we believe in Virginia. She always manifested for him an extraordinary fondness.

The Journal of Commerce speaking of Mrs. Madison's death says:

"She was a sort of pet of the late Administration, and she deeply felt, and often spoke of their kindness to her. Mrs. Polk took every delicate means to smooth and cheer her latter years; and we may say the same of every one of the Secretaries, and particularly Mr. Buchanan.

"Congress, two years ago, purchased the remaining Madison papers, and gave Mrs. Madison the interest of a fund of twenty thousand dollars, which was put in the hands of trustees.

"Mr. Madison retired from the Presidency with a handsome competency, but it was impaired before his death. Through the indiscretion of Mrs. Madison's son by her first husband, she had become impoverished, notwithstanding the receipt of forty thousand dollars after Mr. Madison's death, from Congress, for the first series of the Madison papers. Congress was willing to give her twenty thousand dollars more, but it was known that the sum would *not enure to her benefit.* With her death, the annuity ceases, and the fund goes back into the Treasury. She was, however, enabled to make some *provision for a devoted niece who has been the prop* of her old age."

☞ If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a trout? If two hogsheads make a pipe, how many will make a cigar? If sixty seconds make a minute, how many minutes make a bottle-holder? If two gallons make a peck, how many will make one thirsty? If sixteen drachms make a penny-weight, how many will make a creditor wait?

☞ Major Noah says that they debate strange questions down east. The last was: "What is the difference between the Bridge of Sighs and the size of a bridge?" The next is to be: "The difference between a fac simile and a sick family."

IMPORTANT FROM THE GOLD REGION AND SOUTH AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, July 15—8 P. M.

All the back mails from the South came to hand to-night. By the steamer Alabama, whose arrival was announced by Telegraph on Tuesday morning last, the New Orleans papers on the 11th, have news from Chagres to the 29th ultimo. There were at Chagres, the schr. Enterprise of Alexandria; the steamer Orus, New York, and the Zachary Taylor, of Philadelphia.

At Panama, on the 25th ult., there were very few passengers, almost all having left for San Francisco.

Mr. Rossiter, bearer of dispatches to the United States government, come passenger in the Alabama; he having reached Panama in the English steamer Chila.

The Chili, brought $775,000, in treasure on freight to Panama, which was shipped to the Royal Teviot, at Charges, which vessel sailed on the 29th of June.

By the politeness of Mr. Cleemson, one of the passengers in the Alabama, we have been put in possession on the following information:

At Valparaiso, on the 30th of May, considerable excitement was occasioned by the report that the abundance of gold in California, still continued.

Emigration from Chili was on the same scale as at first, and passengers had been taken from Valparaiso to San Francisco for $80.

In Peru, there had been a considerable lull in the spirit of enterprise as regards California.

From intelligence which had reached Callao, of the low prices of merchandise of all dsscriptions at San Francisco, there had been a stop put to further exports. The disposition to emigrate, however, maintained its force among the lower classes of population.

Towards the latter end of May, a thorough change took place in the ministry of Chili. The Conservatives were forced from office, and the Radicals obtained possession of the Government. The Hon. Seth Barton, late Charge des affairs in Chili, had left Valparaiso for this country in the U. S. ship Dale. W. G. Morehead, United States Consul at Valparaiso, in charge, *ad interium*, until the arrival of Bailie Peyton. Mr Rossiter, mentioned above as bearer of dispatches from Mr. Morehead to the government at Washington, says Panama has been almost *deserted. Nearly all the better classes of the population* has been frightened away by the cholera.—They had retired to the interior and islands on the coast.

At Chagres, Gorgonia, Cruces, there was but very little sickness.

In Panama a disorder made its appearence which had some resemblance to the Asiatic Cholera, but yielded readily to medical treatment.

An immense quantity of gold dust has been taken to Valparaiso from San Francisco. Not less than one million five hundred thausand dollars must be there run into bars, assayed, marked and forwarded to England, via Panama and Chagres.

Two deaths from cholera had occured at Panama. They were an Englishman and an American, whose *names are not recollected.*

The arrival of the Alabama brings no later intelligece from California.

SHOCKING MURDER.—Early this morning, there were rumors of a murder having been committed at the Copper Works, on the south side of the Basin, in the vicinity of Fort McHenry. They were soon confirmed, by authoritive information received at the office of the Smelting and Mining Company.—*The directors were informed that last night*, about 12 o'clock, the report of a pistol was heard in the neighborhood of the Works, but no particular attention was paid to the fact until this morning about 5 o'clock. Some of the workmen having occasion to go into the office of the Clerk, discovered the lifeless body of Dr. John D. Buck, lying under the desk. On looking about the room, they found a quantity of his hair drove into many parts of the wall, and upon a desk a letter which he had been writing.—On picking up the body they found that a ball had entered the back part of the deceased's head through the window of the office, and they traced footprints *outside a short distance, as of some one who had* come there in their stocking feet and did the deed. Coroner Conway, accompanied by the officers of the Company and others, spent some hours this forenoon in the investigation of the circumstances, swearing some twenty persons, but could find no additional facts further than those we have mentioned. We learn, however, that the deceased went over to the Works in a boat about 10 o'clock last night, and it is supposed he was shot not long after he entered his office.

We learn that a reward of $100 will be paid by the Company, for the arrest of the murderer. Dr. Buck was held in high estimation by all who knew him. Altogether, this is a most mysterious murder, and no cause can be assigned for its perpetration.—[*Baltimore Argus.*

MELANCHOLY.—The New Haven Palladium states that two young ladies of Middletown, (one of whom was to be married on Wednesday evening,) were drowned in the pond, in Middlefield, Society, on Tuesday afternoon. A party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the intended bride and groom had gone thither on a pic-nic—during which the two young ladies strolled away by themselves *to the brink of the pond, when one of them slipped* in, and the other, in attempting to rescue her, shared the same fate. This is the second similar case of this kind that has occurred, in this region within the last month.

☞ Yesterday morning at an early hour, a man in the last stages of the Cholera, was found on the sidewalk on Niagara street, some distance down, who was taken up by a milkman and carried to the Poor House. *He died before reaching there.* He was a stranger, well-dressed, bearing the appearance of respectability. Upon examination, it was *ascertained from papers about his person,* that he came from Milwaukie. No money was found on him, nor could we learn that his name was ascertained.—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE POISON IN EGGS.—The editor of the Salem *Gazette*, in publishing an account of the death of *Mr. Bassett's children, of Brookly, says: A friend,* on reading the above statement, gives us the following extract from a Cyclopedia. "The white of an egg, boiled hard in the shell, and suspended in the air afterwards, a liquid drops from it which will dissole myrrh, which is more than either water, oil, spirits, or even fire itself can effect. A little putrid white of an egg taken into the stomach occasions nausea, horror, fainting, vomiting, diarrhœa, and gripes. It inflames the bile, excites heat, thirst, fever, and dissolves the humors like the plague."

TWO GOVERNORS.—Advices from Florida inform *us that Governor Mosely the old executive, still holds* on to his office, and intends doing so till October next. Governor Thomas Brown, Whig, who was elected last fall, has been installed, and is the proper officer, so that Florida is blessed with two Governors.

COL. JACK HAYS.—There is a paragraph going the rounds of the northern papers, announcing the death at San Antonio, on the 1st ult., of this Texan hero, who is stated to have fallen a victim to the cholera. It is entirely unfounded.—*New Orleans Picayune, July 4th.*

UTILITY OF NETTLES.—It is a singular fact, that steel dipped in the juice of the nettle becomes flexible. Dr. Thornton, who has made the medicinal *properties or our wild plants his peculiar study,* states that lint dipped in nettle juice and put up the nostril, has been known to stay the bleeding of the nose, when all other remedies have failed—and adds, that fourteen or fifteen of the seeds ground into powder, and taken daily, will cure the swelling in the neck, known by the name of goitre, without in any way injuring the general habit.—*Medical Times.*

MURDER—ONE WOMAN KILLED BY ANOTHER.—*We learn from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald* that a murder was lately committed in Scott county, in that State by a Mrs. Job, a young married woman, upon the body of an elderly widow by the name of Northern. The parties met in a potato patch, when Mrs. Job drew a knife and plunged it into the left brest of Mrs. Northern, who fell dead immediately. Jealousily, the *green-eyed monster*, was the cause.—*Louisv lle Courier.*

A HARD MATCH.—It is stated that a Mr. Marble lately married a Miss Stone. The marriage ceremony took place in the Granite State, and the nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Mr. Flint.

☞ A lady was asked to join a division of the Daughters of Temperance. She replied, "It is unnecessary; as it is my intention to join one of the Sons soon."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

MR. DALLAS' EULOGIUM.—On our first page will be found the beautiful and eloquent Eulogium of Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS *on the life and character of Mr.* Polk. It is an appropriate and graceful tribute to the great worth of the departed patriot with whose name its author's has been so closely allied. We are sure we could not offer our readers any thing more acceptable at this time.

We are indebted to the *Pennsylvanian* for the copy of it.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the foreign news in another column it will be seen that the French have occupied Rome—that, if Austrian accounts can be relied upon, the cause of freedom has received a check in Hungary, and that the star of Despotism is in the ascendant every where.—Deeply as we deplore all this, and much as we have hoped and prayed that it might be otherwise, we must say that while we have hoped much, we have feared more. With France we have now no sympathy. She has, under the name of republicanism, thrown her sword into the scale on the side of despotism, and without cause or apology, *compelled the brave Romans to succumb to the temporial power of the Pope.* Let her receive now, as she deserves, the execration and contempt of every true friend of freedom throughout the world. Whatever despotism Napoleon and his minions may see fit to inflict upon her, she will find but little sympathy on this side of the Atlantic. For the brave Hungarians we had hoped a better fate than it now seems probable they have met at the hands of the allied forces of Russia and Austria. On their account, we shall look with anxiety for the next arrival.

LETTER FROM GEN. CASS.—Gen. Cass has written a lengthy letter to the Editor of the Washington *Union*, in which he reaffirms the views put forth in his Nicholson Letter, and also refers to his Chicago Letter. Its length prevents our publishing it at this time. Hereafter we may find room for it entire, or make such extracts from it as may be deemed essential.

A WARNING.—On Sunday last while the Hendrick Hudson was lying at our dock, a fireman on board came on shore, and while very warm drank a quantity of ice-water. He was immediately taken with the Cholera and died before night. He had been attacked with the premonitory symptoms at Buffalo, but under medical treatment had got well enough to take his place on the boat. The imprudence of partaking freely of cold water when very warm, especially under such circumstances, *one would naturally suppose would suggest itself to every* body. Beware, we again repeat, of slight diarrheas and cold water when overheated.

WATERFORD POST OFFICE AGAIN.—In our last paper, upon what we deemed good authority, we made a statement in regard to the change of Post Master at Waterford, which, from evidence now before us, we are free to say was unjust to the new incumbent, and calculated to mislead the public. We have letters *from a number of* our friends in that place, and above all one from our *informant* of last week *himself*, which satisfies us that the *statement he gave us, and begged us to notice*, was untrue in almost every particular. Did we deem it necessary we would give his name, but as we have *proof* of the first, *should he deny it*, and a statement over his own signature, in direct contradiction of what he preveously told us, we deem him too insignificant for farther notice.

EFFICENCY OF GEN. TAYLOR'S NAVY SECRETARY.—All our readers know that the Government own and maintain a very expensive yatch on the Lakes. They also know, that it is customary for her to be seen in good order and condition, at each of the large ports during the summer. This season she has not been seen. The reason for her non-appearance, on her ground, the chain of Lakes, where she is directed to be, is simply that the Secretary (Preston,) has not seen fit to have the comfortable house that is erected over her in winter taken off. There she lies within the harbor of Erie, looking like a used up steamer, converted to the noble occupation of being a depot for coal. She has a full complement of *officers, marines and men, for a sloop of war*, and the officers have the credit, in the Navy Register, of being in "sea service," which adds considerable to their respective stipends, whilst in fact, they are doing nothing but contriving how to kill time. The whole expense of this vessel is nearly $250,000 per annum, and as she cannot nominally do duty for more than five months, for they always lay *her up in the beginning of October, she will* not this year give us the benefit of her sailing for more than two or three months. If the Secretary manages his ocean steamers and ships as well as his Lake crafts, he is just worthy of a seat where he is, in one of the feeblest cabinets ever called together in this country.—*Detroit Free Press.*

As our readers have probably found out ere this, we are not in the habit of defending the present *octave* Administration; nor are we now about to change our policy in this respect. "*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*,"—let justice be done though the Heavens shall fall, has always been our motto. The powers that be at Washington have enough to answer for without charging them with what they are not guilty of. We have taken some pains to inform ourselves in regard to this matter, and are enable to make the following statement: The Steamer Michigan has had five years constant service on the Lakes, *during which time she has rendered such service* as the authority vested in her commander justified—acting, in obedience to telegraphic communications of distress, with the greatest promptitude. Those who have experienced such service, or are likely to require them, have at all times, and in the best spirit, always extended to the officers of the Michigan every compliment and accommodation in their power, and letters expressive of the gratitude of the writers have voluntarily been laid before the public. The deck of the Michigan was originally imperfect, and at length became so bad that caulking was useless, and she is now for the first time undergoing repairs. These repairs were recommended during the past year by the proper official survey. At that time *the materials were ordered and the work placed in the* hands of a specified mechanic by the appropriate Bureau of the Navy Department under the past Administration. The person employed has been pushing the work to the utmost of his ability, and yet not fast enough to meet the impatience of the commander and other officers.

The House which is usually placed over her when laid up in the fall, has been permitted to remain, as it affords great facilities to the work in progress by protecting the mechanics from the weather which would otherwise have arrested their labors. Although still in the *hands of the ship-carperter,* she has been hauled out into the stream, ready for any emergency which may arise. The statement that she has a full complement of officers, marines and *men for a sloop of war, is incorrect.* She has only the complement of a brig. The assertion that all her officers have their pay increased by the duty is also erroneous. But a small number have any increase—some have the same as on shore duty, and one has his diminished. While the Michigan is in her present condition a part of her crew is in temporary quarters, another part, with her ammunition, are on board, consequently her officers have to keep double watches. Instead of her annual expense being $250,000 as stated, it is but about $50,000.

The above is a plain statement of facts, showing that the Michigan is now detained in port by her repairs, which repairs were necessary, and ordered by the late *Administration. We are confident our friend of the Free Press* has been unconsciously lead into error, and will make the necessary correction.

☞ The *Gazette* persists in its assertion that Mr. Gamble is unqualified by nature and experience for Canal Commissioner. We recollect of seeing an old Latin proverb once, which in plain English read: "It is common to man to err, but it is the characteristic of a fool to persevere *in error.*" We leave the reader to make the application.

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM!

"*I am for good roads, good harbors, and good Laws; and then we can go ahead.*"—*General Taylor.*

It has been charged by the Democracy, and indeed by some whigs, that the present administration had no "platform," no definite course marked out, no principles at issue which either its foes could attack, or its friends defend, and that the eternal din about the "spoils" was all that marked it as *whig* in sentiment or action—That, so far as measures and principles were concerned, it was a *kind of nonentity. But from the above remark of Gen.* Taylor, at a recent levee, we think it probable this complaint can no longer be made. If there is any potency in the signs of the times, or the voice of the whig press, this meteoric burst of wisdom from the lips of the "second Washington," is about to become the "*platform*," the insigna and creed of the Federal party. Some ardent admirer of the sage who uttered it was fortunate enough to memorize and preserve it for endless admiration, while newspaper after newspaper has given it publicity and high commendation. From the "*Republic*," the veritable *organ of its illustrious author, down to the "Erie Gazette,"* all have given this new ball a roll. Little, we imagine, did the "Second Washington" think, "when solitary and alone" he set this gem from wisdom's brightest diadem in motion, that it would, in so short a time, become the text-book and guide-board of the Great Whig party of the Union. We have numerous cases in history, going to prove that "small things" do sometimes contribute to immortalize even the great. The third Edward gained for himself an immortality of renown by bending his royal knee and picking up an inoffensive garter. The cynical smile which arose upon the face of his courtiers at the act instantly banished when the king quietly remarked "*Honi soit qui mal y pense,*"—evil be to him that evil thinks. *The sentiment eventually grew* into favor and continued more and more to be venerated unto the present day. *Such*, very possibly, may be the fate of this new prodigy.

But the remark deserves more notice, perhaps, than mere ridicule. It serves to show Gen. Taylor's total want of acquaintance with the *Constitution*, and the readiness of those who support him to approve whatever political dogma he may utter without stopping to enquire whether by doing so they are striking at some of the plainest provisions of that sacred instrument or not. "*Good roads*" he *is in favor of.* If he is only in favor of such as an individual,—as Zachara Taylor—then the remark is of no importance, not worthy of notice, and the fortunate individual to whom belongs the honor of first hearing and communicating it, has neither added to his own fame or that of his illustrious patron, because every body that travels, whither to mill or to congress, is equally in favor of such conveniences. But he is for "good roads" as President. Does he mean that he goes for making "good roads" by the government, of which he is a part. The *Gazette* says he does. But the *Constitution* of the United States gives no power to Congress to make "good roads," or any other kind of roads—not a scintilla, not a hint or shadow—and it is expressly providen that whatever *is not granted* to Congress in that instrument is *withheld.* Where then is the power to make these "*good roads*" to come from? The National road is the only one ever undertaken by the National government, and that has long ago been abandoned, given up to the control of the States through which it passes, and the idea of all such works in future is truly an "obsolete" one. But look at the remark in another point of view. The General's philanthrophy is, of course, universal. He is in favor of "good roads" everywhere.—Not alone in Lousiana, but in Maine; not alone in Mississippi, but from Texas to California, and from that land of gold through every nook and corner of this vast Union to Rhode Island—in every State and in all places. In a republic all must be equal, all must share alike in the favors of the government, therefore *all* must have "good roads." There is about three millions of square miles of territory *in the domain of the Union,* with *twenty or thirty* millions of miles of *roads*, all to be made *good.* Gen. Taylor is for this; at least, so says his friends. The days of Supervisors, path-masters and road commissioners, are over—the "Second Washington" has spoke, and will henceforth see that we have "good roads" to go to church, or to mill, to market or to elections. Where, however, the money for so stupendous a scheme of improvement is to come from we are not informed—probably that information is reserved for a second levee at the White House. It strikes us, however, that the coffers of all the Treasuries of the earth would be inadequate to such an undertaking. Taxation to an extent that would make the plagues of Egypt a blessing in comparison, would be *the result of Gen. Taylor's "good roads."* More still, it would result in "consolidation" in its worst form. Whenever the General Government shall, without asking leave, assume the right to enter the territory of the States for the purpose of constructing "good roads" or canals, that moment the State sovereignty is invaded, and it must be maintained by resisting the agression, or itself will be overthrown or destroyed Without state sovereignty, this Union would be one of the worst governments in the world. As it is, the historian, the philosopher, and the statesman, all agree that it is the best. The General was not exactly aware perhaps of what he was saying, or was disposed to play the game of the immortal Tittlebat Titmouse, who promised the electors that if they would send him to parliament, he would immediately bring in a bill entitled an act "*To give everybody everything.*"

But he is also in favor of "good harbors." Well, *most* people are; but does the General mean there must be a union between "good harbors" and "good roads?"—that the former must carry through the latter? If so, the harbor-loving community will not be much obliged to him for his kindness. The necessity for "good roads seems to be paramount, if we may judge any thing from the preference he gives them in his thoughts. First in his heart, they are first named, and it will be hailed as a happy thought by states that have no harbors to make. Heretofore they have complained that they had to stand taxation for the construction of harbors in which they had no direct interest and could get nothing in return, but under the influence of this "new light" they will say "*give us 'good roads' or we shall not give* you any harbors," and thus the bargin will have to be struck and carried out, or the harbors will be defeated. Then will some the days of taxation, high tariffs, national debt and national bankruptcy. Probably the admirers of the "Second Washington"—this modern Solon—will say he did not mean all this. Perhaps he did not, but this will be the effect of what he has said, and it will not be very complimentary or creditable for a President of the United States, in this "Heroic Age," not to mean what he says, or to say what he does not mean.

But the General is in favor of "good laws" also! Men have been laboring towards this achievment for something like *five or six thousand years* only, and there have been *some* perhaps before the General's day that were in favor of "good laws" too! But, is this not a sort of negative way of saying that we have many bad laws? If so, what are they? Is there to be a new code entire, or only a partial one? If the latter, what are to be the reforms? In the absence of all light upon this point, we may suppose laws are to be created to make "good roads" everywhere, and laws to tax everybody to make them—laws to abolish State sovereignty, and to compel the people to submit—laws to repeal the tariff of 1846, and to re-enact protection and high duties—laws to repeal the Independent Treasury, and give the money to Banks—laws against the circulation of gold and silver among the people, and for the universal discemination of shin-plasters—and laws to create a National Bank with an infinite number of branches. The existing laws are the opposite, and in prohibition of all these things, therefore the "*good laws" to supply bad ones is* in all probability those that shall sustain these and kindred measures. Having achieved all these things, the "good roads, good harbors, and good laws, then," says the General, "*we can go ahead.*" This is an admirable climax—worthy of the genius who discovered the sentiment, and worthy the architict who pened the sentence. "Then we can go ahead!" The sleep that prevented poor old Rip Van Winckle for twenty years from knowing what was going on—from knowing that a revolution had superceded George III—had made colonies independent states, and had brought in its train a new government, elections, new landlords, new signs at their doors, with a thousand other evidences that the country had "gone ahead," has always been a sufficient excuse for the ignorance of the Catskill slumberer; but for a high officer in this republic, in these glorious days of advancement, to talk of preparing for "going ahead," might amuse one if it were not for a feeling of disgust at the ignorance or arragance that either comprehended not that our country had been "going ahead" *in earnest*, and at a sufficiently rapid pace, or is prepared to "go ahead" at a more rapid one. But to say all that the subject suggests might not be exactly decorous towards the oracle that gave utterance to this important decree. Its wisdom, construction, and vigor was scarcely ever equaled—certainly not by any of the "early Presidents." Indeed we can remember but one parallel in all our readings. Dickins makes old Job Willett, who had become very ancient, and had lost most of his wit by a fright from the Gordon rioters, conclude, after much cogitation in regard to his son who had returned from America with the loss of an arm, "that it had been took off—in the defence of the Salwenners (Savannah)—in America—where the war is."

"ALL THE DECENCY."—The *Gazette* of last week had an article complaining of the language used by Democratic prints in speaking of the "second Washington."—Now it cannot have escaped the notice of the public that this *virtuous* paper never had a word of censure for its whig cotemporaries in their wholesale abuse of the late President—abuse, too, which in comparison with that complained of, was like Egyptian darkness to noon-day light. Not a word—not a hint—but on the contrary, the columns of that paper were freely used as the vehicle for its discemination. Shame on the hypocracy which now whines and snivels *over the merited censure of* an imbecile and corrupt administration—An administration which, in four short months, has proved itself to be the personification of broken pledges, falsehood and deceit. Where was all its virtuous indignation when the "bloodhounds" of party charged upon President Polk crimes of unheard of magnitude—no less than the intention of sacrificing Gen. Taylor and his army at Buena Vista!—Where was its sickly sentimentality about the virulence of the press then! Was it all treasured up for the present time? If so, would it not be well to unbosom itself *of some in condemnation of the two following* beastly paragraphs from two leading papers of "all the decency:"

From the Richmond Whig.

"*Gen. Scott's enemies seem to be dying off.* Worth, Gaines, Duncan and Polk, all passed away in a very short time. Pillow and Marcy alone remain."

From the Louisville Journal.

"It is said to be a fact, that, in St. Louis, at least three Locofocos to one Whig have died of cholera. It is perhaps not at all strange that the Locofocos about these times are very *choleric.*

☞ The *Gazette*, in noticing our article last week on the Waterford Post-Office, in its usual supercilious style remarks:

"The gentlemen thus ungenerously referred to—Col. T. B. Vincent—is not very sensitive, and can well bear the disparaging allusions of the *Observer*. Under the promptings of his native good sense, he is doubtless disposed to treat them and their author with silent contempt—such as recklessness merits.

Without intending any disparagement to Col. V., but to show that the individual who evacuates such rice-water Editorials through the columns of that papers, is alone in his supercilious attacks upon us personally, we merely wish to say that so far from Mr. V's "native good sense" prompting him to take the course marked out by the *Gazette*, he visited us on Wednesday, in company with a mutual friend, with his his pockets full of letters from our political friends in that place assuring us that we had been grossly misinformed; upon which assurance, unlike the *Gazette* in more than one instance, we have promptly made the amende honorable. More, too, Mr. V. saw this article in the *Gazette* before he left town, and promptly *sent a relative with a message* that it was unauthorized, and did not meet his approbation. Of course this was entirely useless, as we were never yet deterred from doing what we deemed *right* by so small a patern as his *gratuitous* and *unauthorized* defender of the *Gazette.*

☞ The Buffalo Courier says the Hudson River Railroad, extending from New York to Albany, is one of the *greatest enterprizes of the day.* It will be one of the most expensive, costing about $8,000,000 for the 150 miles to Albany, of which $3,000,000 is raised by subscription and $5,000,000 by loans. It will be the best built and most rapidly run of any road, being very straight and level and having no grade exceeding 17 feet to the mile, thus admitting of a regular speed of from 40 to 50 miles an hour. At that rate of speed from Albany to New-York, the journey can easily be made from Buffalo to New York in fourteen or fifteen hours. We look to see it done in 1851, at the fartherest.

Before that time the road from here to Buffalo will be completed, and thus we will be within eighteen or twenty hours of New York.

☞ Abbott Lawrence, in 1846, prophesied that "very little wheat would be shipped from this country," that "the quantity of pork would be inconsiderable," that Indian corn could not be shipped "to advantage." &c., &c. A pretty man this is, to represent the United States in Great Britain! A *wise* man, a *sagacious* statesman, and a politician up to the times!—[Boston Post.

Mr. Lawrence was as wide of the mark as Mr. Ewing was in 1833, when he prophesied that if the United States Bank was not allowed to collect and disburse the government revennes, that "our canals would be solitudes, and our lakes a desert waste of water."—*Buff. Courier.*

WHAT TO DO WITH A "SUN-STRUCK" PERSON.—Dr. Kilbourne, of New York, directs the following course of action when a person is sun-struck—"Place the patient on his back, in a horizontal position—give him fresh air; keep him well covered and warm; apply cold water to his head—hot bricks, sand, &c., to his feet and around him—frictions, mustard to the pit of his stomach and extremeties. Internally give stimulants—as brandy, *ether, ammonia, capsicum, &c.*"

SINGULAR AND DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Buffalo *Republic* says: Mr. LAMARCH, a miller at Black Rock, found in the race attached to the mill, a cat-fish, weighing some twenty pounds, half of which, after due preparation, he and some few others ate on Saturday last. Five of those who ate, died within 12 hours after eating. The remainder of the fish having been given to a friend, he disliked the appearance of it, and threw it away. On Sunday, the said race contained a large number of the same kind of fish, who died suddenly, and were evidently diseased. Query—had they not the cholera?

ANOTHER REMOVAL.—The Jacksonville, Florida, *News* says, in speaking of the removal of Col. Butler, brother of Gen. W. O. Butler, a gallant officer who served under Gen Jackson, from the Surveyor Generalship of Florida, that "*among the guillotined victims, is Mrs.* Reid, widow of the late Governor Reid, of this State, who eked out a scanty income with the salary of a labor*ious clerkship. Does General Taylor pretend to say* anything against her character? or did he remove her on account of her political opinions!"

☞ A late number of *Hunt's Magazine*, contains an elaborate article on a Railroad to the Pacific, from the pen of Ex-Senator Niles. He advocates the building of a road. It is his opinion that it is of no consequence to the People at large at what particular points the road shal begin and terminate; he avowing himself, however, to be in favor of the route proposed by Mr. Whitney.

☞ The Collamer-morbus is raging so badly, that, in some instances, whig Post masters are removed—it being assumed that, being in office, they are Democrats. Such mistakes are very bad. They must make the chief executioner feel like the hangman who had made the wrong man swing.

There is a *slavery* of spirit, peculiar to some men, which never dares to resist the will of those from whom they have hitherto derived their "bread and butter."—*Gazette.*

True as preaching, and the only paragraph we have seen in that paper for a month of which we could say as much. And without disparageing the ability of any other artist, we are constrained to say that it is, also, the most *life like picture of its author we ever saw.*

☞ It is said that a couple of Quakers in New York have been detected in fitting out vessels for the slave trade. Rather bad that.

☞ The editor of the Salem Gazette was informed by a gentleman from the White Mountains, that, on Monday 16th instant, seven gentlemen entertained themselves on Mount Washington, by snow-balling each other.

☞ It has been proposed in the Richmond Whig, that the ladies of Virginia shall wear some badge of mourning, as a taken of respect for the late Mrs. Madison.

NOW AND THEN.—In 1825, the price of a steamboat passage between Cincinnati and New Orleans was $130 now it is $15. Between the same place and Pittsburgh it was $30—now it is $5. The time to New Orleans was twenty-eight running days—now it is oftentimes less than six.

☞ Good forbid (said Mr. Crittenden,) that General Taylor should proscribe any man, on account of a difference of political sentiments. He would as soon think of running from a Mexican.

☞ A chap when asked what kind of a "gal" he preferred for a wife? replied, "One that wasn't a prodi-gal, but a fru-gal, and true-gal, and suited of his conju-gal taste."

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING

Of the Regular Physicians of the Borough of Erie, Preliminary to the formation of a County Medical Society.

A meeting of the Physicians of the Borough of Erie was held at the office of Dr. Wm. R. De Witt, on Wednesday the 18th day of July, 1849, at which were present Drs. Perkins, Vosburgh, Beebe, Dickinson, Wood, Flint, Savin, Langsdorff, Strong, Lattimore, V'Sendin Ried and De Witt.

The meeting was organized by the election of Dr. Perkins as *Chairman*, and Dr. De Witt as *Secretary*.

The following resolutions were then moved and adopted:

Resolved, That every regular Physician in the County be requested to meet the Physicians of the Borough for the purpose of organizing a County Medical Society, the time and place of meeting to be at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the 9th day of August, 1849, at the office of Drs. Beebe and Strong in Erie.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to invite the attendance of the regular Physicians of the County at the above meeting.

The Chair appointed on that committee Drs. Vosburg, Beebe, Dickinson, Savin, Flint and Lattimore.

Resolved, That a committe of thre be appointed to present to the meeting a statement of the objects to be attained by the formation of the proposed Society.

Resolved, That Drs. Perkins, Beebe and Wood form that committee.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers of the County.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to its officers.

C. F. PERKINS, Chm'n.

WM. R. DE WITT, Sec'y.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

☞ THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his lines. Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores, Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1846. M. S. PETTIT.

☞ FEVER AND AGUE CURED by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—The following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of West Union, Parker Co. Ia. is triumphant testimony in favor of this really great medicine. Those who are suffering under this afflicting disease can find immediate relief and a speedy cure by the use of Dr. M'Lanes Liver Pills.

"WEST UNION, PARKER CO. IA. Nov. 16th 1847.

"*Messrs. Kidd & Co.*—About one year ago I received of your agent a lot of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, which I sold immediately, and wish another supply as soon as possible. When I received these pills I was myself suffering from an attact of Ague and Fever, but by the use of those pills alone, I have been completely resorted to health. I believe them to be the best remedy for billious complaints I have ever known.

JONATHAN HOUGAM."

For sale by Carter & Brother, and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

☞ From the Hon H. V. S. Brooks, Agent for the Illinois and Michigan Canal Packet Boat Company.

CHICAGO, June 24th, 1849.

Dr. W. B. SLOAN—Dear Sir: For the last 30 years I have had occasion to use many horses, and have used the great variety of Liniments and Ointments in use, but have never found any thing equal to your Ointment for injuries on horses. Within the last two months I have applied your Ointment to some 80 horses for various injuries and in every instances it has proved a sovereign remedy.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold on agency by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

A CARD.

☞ THE Greatest discovery of the age is Dr. A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT, (see accompanying Circular and Advertisement) sold in Erie by Carter & Brother, Wholesale and Retail, and by one agent in the principal villages in the State.

1i10 E. K. CRANDALL, Trav. Agent.

☞ WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—GREAT REMEDY.—A very important disease over which this Balsam exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a Diseased Liver. In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the liver to a healthy action, and, in many instances, effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

☞ See advertisement. 1i10

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. H. Silliman, Mr. JOHN CONSTABLE to Mrs. —— RINEHARDT, all of Erie.

DIED.

In Chicago, Ill., on the 17th inst. Mrs. POLLY, consort of Chas. W. Clark, and daughter of Joel Olds, of Millcreek, aged 25 years.

S. R. DEWEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, second door below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.,

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Tibbals & Dewey is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. M. Tibbals, who is authorised to settle the same.

C. M. TIBBALS.
S. R. DEWEY.

Erie, July 28, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Tibbals & Dewey, will please call and make immediate settlement.

C. M TIBBLES,

Erie, July 28, 1849. Cheapside.

FLOUR for $4 per bbl. at T. W. Moore's

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW JERSEY,

Incorporated February 17, 1848,

CAPITAL 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Thompson,	David Sanderson,
Peter J. Stryker,	Edward Payson, N. Y.
James Taylor,	Matthew Rudsdale, N. Y.
Wm. J. Browne,	G. V. Powers, Brooklyn,

James S. McIntyre, Brooklyn.

WM. THOMPSON, President.

J. V. VORHEES, Secretary.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the above Company, and is prepared to make Insurance against Loss of Damage by Fire, on Merchandise, Buildings and other property, at the usual rate of premium. Also, insures merchandise and cargos on the Lakes, by steamboats or sailing vessels to all places from Buffalo to Chicago,

Application for Insurance made to the undersigned, at his store, Cheapside, Erie, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Erie, July 28, 1849. ROBERT A. BAKER.

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES

FOR CASH AND PRODUCE

AT POWERS' NEW YORK STORE,

NO. 6, BONNELL BLOCK,

State St. Erie, Pa., (one door above Laster, Sennett & Chester's.)

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Erie, and the adjacent country, to the fact that he is offering at wholesale or retail, a new, desirable, and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

My arrangements in *New York* are such as to enable me to keep my assortment full, particularly STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. *Remember*, I shall sell *Goods Cheap*, for the proof of which please *CALL AND EXAMINE*. All goods warranted as represented, or the money will be refunded.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR GOOD DAIRY BUTTER* at all times and for most other kinds of *Produce*.

S. D. POWERS.

Erie, July 13, 1849, 9

CLOVES, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger Mustard. CARTER & BROTHER.

ARROW ROOT, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oat Meal, Tapioca Vermicella, by CARTER & BROTHER.

100 POUNDS Gum Camphor,
100 do Tartaric Acid,
150 do Bicarb Soda,
200 do Cream Tartar,
75 do Oil Origanum,
50 do Gum Opium and Arabic, by

July 21, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

700 POUNDS of Madder, first quality, by CARTER & BROTHER.

The "Nimble Sixpence" Store.

WHICH is better than the slow shilling, as I have said before. Therefore I offer the following articles very low for Cash, and a great many others which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement; viz:

Crockery of all kinds, cap and letter paper, from $2 25 up to $4 per ream according to quality; combs for Ladies and gentlemen, Clark's spool Cotton, Coffee, four different kinds; herring by the box, mackerel, "Fall River" nails, 4d to 12d, at 5 cents per pound, coal Shovels, manure forks, grain scoops, bristles of all kinds, tooth brushes, 1s. each, hair brushes, slates and slate pencils, knives and forks for $1 per sett, hair pins, globe lanterns, for 5, 6 and 7 shillings each; a good assortment of Wooden Ware, such as wooden bowls and boxes, lemon squeezers, beef steak pounders, rolling pins, muddlers, soap dishes, &c., &c., and a hundred other "notions." Call and see for yourselves and if they do not suit, don't buy. All these can be found at R. A. BAKER'S,

Erie, July 21, 1849. Cheapside.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CASH paid for WOOL by the subscriber.

Erie, June 30, SMITH JACKSON.

THINK OF IT!

In conversation with a very intelligent physician, the other day, he gave it as his opinion that our city authorities were morally responsible for, at least, two deaths the present season, because they have neglected to provide a place where the sick and destitute could be properly attended to. Think of this, ye philanthropic citizens of Erie, and then tell us if this is a christian community! Of what use is preaching and praying every Sabbath, of four newspapers during the week—of this constant prateing about christian charity and benevolence—if men are to die like dogs in the streets because they are strangers and destitue; and all for the want of a proper hospital and the necessary comforts. Even the slaves at the south receive better treatment than this.—Shame on the parsimony which allows such a stigma to rest upon a town like this in the nineteenth century!

CHOLERA.—We have two cases and one death from Cholera to report this week—both on Thursday, and both at the foot of Peach Street. The death is that of Mr. Hathaway, boat builder. He had been unwell for several days with diarrhea, but most unaccountably neglected it, and even went to work as usual on the morning of his death, in the hopes, as he said, of working it off. About 10 A. M. he was taken with the cramps, and in that condition found by his family at 12 o'clock in his shop. He died at 7 P. M. This is another sad warning not to neglect even a slight diarrhea at this time.

The other case is convalescent. The name we could not ascertain.

☞ What has become of our Sanatory committee. For a time it was very efficient, but like every thing else it has become an old story. French Street needs attention badly. Will they wake up, or will we have to give them a broadside next week?

CHOLERA IN BUFFALO.—The Board of Health of Buffalo report 324 cases, and 109 deaths from Cholera in that city, from noon on Saturday last, to 11 A. M. on Thursday.

BROOKLYN, July 25.

18 cases and 11 deaths for 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Forty one cases of cholera and 14 deaths since yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 25.

The Board of Health report 131 cases and 39 deaths by cholera, for the 24 hours ending noon to-day.

ALBANY, July 25.

The Board of Health report 14 cases and 4 deaths by cholera for the past 24 hours.

CINCINNATI, July 23.

Within the last 48 hours there have been 65 deaths by cholera.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.

During the week ending yesterday, there were 229 deaths by cholera—showing a decline from the reports of the previous week of 401. The interments yesterday, were 21.

☞ An extra from the office of Savannah Republican dated July 21, P. M., gives an account of an attack made upon the settlement at Indian River by the Florida Indians and states that the settlers had all fled in consternation and arrived at St. Augustine, in a destitute condition.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

RASCALITY AND DECEPTION.

LET EVERY ONE READ THIS CAREFULLY.

THERE is a Sarsaparilla for sale called old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the original, &c. This is a notorious falsehood. Dr. Townsend has expended over $360,000 the last eight years in advertising his Sarsaparilla, which has obtained a character and reputation throughout the United States *and a greater part of the world—the sale being enormous.*

This excited the cupidity of certain unprincipled men, and an old man who were engaged in peddling cheap publications about the streets of New York for a number of years. This man's name is Jacob Townsend. He applied to a number of men to get employment, or to sell the use of his name, to put up Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, stating the large sales and sums we had expended in advertising, as an inducement to embark into the business. Among others, he applied to Charles Watrous, Esq., Editor of the Jamaica Farmer, who scorned such a proposition. Mr. H. Q. ANDREWS, formerly one of the proprietors of McAllister's Ointment, RALPH POMEROY, formerly Cashier and Financier of the broken Shin-Plaster Bank at Bellville, New Jersey, JOHN SKILLMAN, and WILLIAM THOMPSON, under the name of THOMPSON, SKILLMAN & Co., have employed this old man, and agreed, we understand, to pay him seven dollars a week for the use of his name. These men have been insulting and libeling us in all possible forms, in hopes we would notice them, and bring them and their decoction into market. Let the public decide upon the course of these *honest and honorable men.*

ONE OF THEIR TRICKS.

They say that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla sours and ferments—this is false; as we have kept it through the whole year in New Orleans, Texas, Mexico, South America and the West Indies—in fact the older it grows the better it becomes. We made a few bottles by mistake, last Spring, that spoiled. This we regretted, and exchanged as soon as possible; such an accident will never occur again. This they attempt to make a great story of, and say that the whole of our Sarsaparilla sours, &c., when they are aware that they are publishing falsehoods.

ANOTHER TRICK.

We went to an expense of five hundred dollars to get up a splendid steel engraving for our label, and had the portrait of Dr. Townsend on it to distinguish it from all others, and prevent mistakes. *These men are now getting up a label on steel,* with a portrait of old Jacob Townsend—let the public decide upon such transactions, and let them remember that *none is genuine and the original*, unless signed with the name of S. P. Townsend. The plate is engraved on steel and contains the portrait of Dr. Townsend, three female figures, and a view of our factory. The spurious has no factory or female figures.

Dr. Townsend no Physician.

These men also publish that Dr. Townsend is no physician: this like all other statements, are false. Dr. Townsend attended two of the best Medical Schools in the country, has studied the different theories of medicine and practiced for the last fifteen years; has experimented several years, and expended large sums in bringing his medicines to perfection.

This old Jacob Townsend,

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old physician, &c. He is no physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that theirs is the old Dr. Townsend's, and the original; and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years, and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehod. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no connection of Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

FALSE REPORTS.

Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead—this they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c., &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

OUR COURSE.

Being satisfied by the experiments and the results of the medicine in eradicating disease, we resolved to place it before the world. At that time all of the Sarsaparillas for sale was put up in small vials of four and five ounces, and sold for one dollar per bottle. We could afford to sell a quart bottle of the purest and best article for the same. We resolved to do so and was laughed at and our Sarsaparilla called molasses and water by the other manufacturers, who said a good article could not be afforded for the price. A few years, and they learned the difference of this. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla almost entirely superceded the others, being infinitely better, and five times the quantity for the same price. Of late these men have made a great discovery, which is, that they have been selling a smaller vial of medicine for one dollar, which they could afford for twenty or twenty-five cents. For these same men now put up their Sarsaparillas in Quart bottles, very nearly resembling ours, for the same price as they formerly sold the small ones, and ask the people to purchase. The people are not so green however. They have copied our labels, circulars, and shape of the bottles as near as they dare. Their course and ours we leave for a discerning public to act upon.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

Dr. Townsend having ten years since discovered a new formula of compounding the Sarsaparilla with other ingredients, and succeeded in producing a fluid that resembled in its action upon the digestive organs, the saliva, or grastic juice of the human body.—A liquid, when taken into the system, created new, rich, and pure blood—which would sustain, prolong, and create new life—for the blood is the life—resolved, after three years of experiments, to bring it before the public. Sanguine that it required only to be known to be appreciated, being thoroughly convinced that to cleanse, purify and strengthen the circulation, was the great secret of eradicating disease. The conviction led to the discovery of Dr. Townsend's Compound of the Sarsaparilla. Satisfied that by diminishing the quantity of blood in the system, the life also was diminished, and that the true theory was to produce a healthy circulation. The theory having proved true, it is adopted wholly or in part, at present, by a large number of medical gentlemen, and the remedies more effectual than we anticipated—hence the wonderful success of this medecine.

THE ROOT WE USE.

We use the best Honduras Sarsaparilla. The last year we purchased more than ten times the amount of Sarsaparilla of all other Sarsaparilla manufactnrers in America. Mr. Blonca, Esq., a merchant in the Honduras trade, and others, export it fresh and direct from Honduras for us. Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., No. 109, South street, have fitted up expensive and extensive mashinery to rasp by steam the heart of the Quash, or lignumvitæ wood. They furnish us over 1,500 barrels the last season. Our Yellow Dock, which we use a great quantity of, is cultivated in fields by the Shakers at New Lebanon and Iskenna, and consequently the very best—*far better than is generally used. We employ over one hundred* men and boys collecting Roots, &c. in the proper seasons. Indeed all our arrangements are the most perfect and complete of any other similar establishment in the world, and our medicine is unequalled,

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have at our manufactory all machinery that is required to make the very best medicine from the Sarsaparilla that was ever produced. We have powerful steam engines to grind out and extract the root. We also have extensive vats for settling and filling, &c., such as were never before used in the preparation of any medicine. No other manufacturer of Sarsaparilla has steam power to manufacture by.

☞ The above Sarsaparilla is sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie, who are the only authorized agents for Erie county. 3m10

CIGARS.

10,000 "Justo Lang" Cigars, for $12 per thousand.

5,000	La Norma do	7	" "
10,000	Havanna do	14	" "
5,000	La Belsoley Principe	20	" "
5,000	Havaca La prima,	30	" "

For sale at R. A. BACER'S,

July 21, 1849. Cheapsine.

Ossgoods India Chologogue.

AT the whole sale price by the dozen at J. H. BURTON'S. Erie July 7, 1879 Wholesale Agent Erie

4 BBLS. Vinegar, received on commission which will be sold at $4 per barrel to close the consignment.

July 21, 1849. R. A. BAKER, Dheapside.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no *doctor*, and never was; but was formerly a *worker on railroads*, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,



THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, *and saved from death, proclaimed* its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its enestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, *relaxing stricture of the lungs*, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles containing it into fragments*; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article*! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dis-similar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease *instead of health*.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

FARMERS' HOTEL.

Corner of French and Fifth Streets, Erie, Pa.

The undersigned takes this method of announcing to his friends and the public that he has opened the above named establishment for the reception of company. The house has recently been REPAIRED REFITTED AND CLEANED, so that it is now in good condition and worthy the patronage of the public. The sleeping rooms, as well as every other part of the House, have been entirely refurnished with NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE. No pains will be spared to render the House what it should be, and the stay of guests pleasant and agreeable. The table will always be furnished with the BEST the MARKET AFFORDS.—The location of this House is Central, and will be found convenient either for business or pleasure.

CHARGES MADE UNIFORM AND REASONABLE.

The Stables are large and convenient, and are under the charge of an attentive and competent man.

Passengers Carried to and from the Steam and Packet Boats free of Charge.

☞ The subscriber pledges himself that no efforts will be spared on his part to promote the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.

Erie, June 30, 1849. H. G. SESSIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and County of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, June 26, 1849.

James C. Marshall,	Joseph M. Sterrett,	H. Cadwell,
John A. Tracy,	C. M. Tibbals,	William Kelley,
Benj. Tomlinson,	J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
Wm. S. Lane,	Thomas H. Sill,	J. H. Fullerton,
James Williams,	G. Sanford,	George Selden,
Chas. B. Wright,	J. D. Clark,	George Kellogg,
Thos. G. Colt,	H. L. Brown,	Alfred King,
P. Metcalf,	J. Kellogg,	Samuel Hays,
J. Hearn,	John C Beebe,	Wm. M. Gallagher,
Carson Graham,	W. H. Knowlton.	

PAPER HANGINGS.

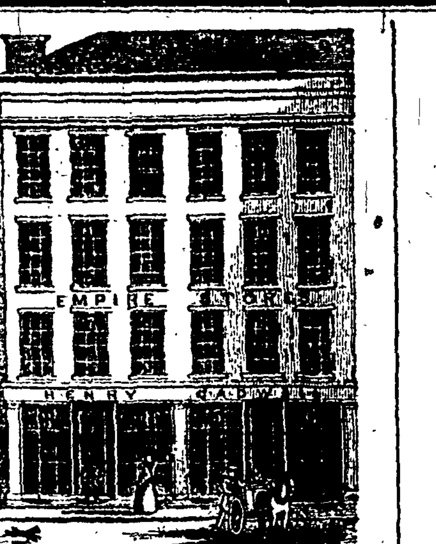
RECEIVED this morning a new suppy of Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper—some very desirable patrons.

Erie, June 23, 1849. GEO. SELDON & SON.

HAMS.

A LARGE lot of Collumbus City, Ohio, Sugar cured Hams just Received and for sale by D. S. Clark.

Erie, June 30, 1849. State Street.



HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

JUST in time to redeem our pledge of importing the largest and and cheapest stock of Goods ever landed at Erie harbor.

Room No. 1, we are now receiving a large stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Crow Bars, Horse Shoes, Waggon Boxes, etc. which we are selling at a discount of 10 per cent. below spring prices.

IRON, all around, for Waggons, at four cents per lb; Log Chains at 8 cents per lb., Trace Chains at 50 cents per pair, English Anvils 10 cents per. lb. and every thing in the Hardware line in proportion, which is far below Buffalo prices.

No. 2. a large arrival, making our stock of GROCERIES complete, at low prices.

No. 3 and 4, the largest and richest assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, now receiving that were ever before opened for the western trade, at prices, that we defy competition with Buffalo or any other market.

Room 5, Receiving, of our own Importation, the largest stock of Hardware, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Scythes, Forks, Hoes, shovels, and every kind of Hardware that was ever imported for the western trade, which will be sold at New York prices. This is a chance that retailers do not often get.

At No. 7, we are beginning to receive our large importation of CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, and LOOKING-GLASSES which we are selling at Buffalo prices.

And at No. 8, will be found over three thousand yards of Carpeting, Rugs, etc., direct from the Looms which we are selling as low as can be bought west of New York, from 25 cents to $2 00 per yard.

Any one that is bound for Buffalo, just drop in and we will convince him, (as we have hundreds of others within the last six weeks,) that the Empire Store at Erie, can show a better stock of Goods, and in price can compete with any market in America; and my goods that are now arriving, are at a great discount from Spring Prices.

Erie, May 2, H. CADWELL. 3

EMPIRE EXPRESS ARRIVAL.

JUST received by express a good assortment of Gimps, Fringes, Linen Ginghams, latest style of Crape Shawls, White and colored Bonnet Ribbons, plain Satin Ribbons, walking Shoes, pattent leather Ties new style, Gauze Flannel, Lisle Gloves, Silk Gloves, colored cotton Hose, new style of Prints &c. &c.,

Erie, July 7th, 1849. H. CADWELL.

Office of the Spring Garden Mutual Insurance Company,
PHILADELPHIA, June 1849.

WITH the view of confining the business to the office in this city, the Agencies at New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Potteville, Erie and Reading, were discontinued on the first day of March last.

The above comprise all the Agencies the Company had at that time.

L. KRUMBKAAR,

Erie, June 7, 1849. Secretary.

Oranges and Lemons.

A FEW Boxes of Fresh Oranges and Lemons just received and for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, July 7, 1849.

Raisins and Figs.

A GOOD article can be found at T. W. MOORE'S.

Erie, July 7, 1849.

Straw Hats.

STRAW HATS for *one shilling* and other things proportionately cheap, at T. W. MOORE'S.

Erie, July 7, 1849.

Dried Apples.

A LARGE lot of nice Dried Apples just received, at

Erie, July 7, 1849. T. W. MOORE'S.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED!

CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Porto Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malega, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholt's the New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie, July 7, 1849. n8

BRASS CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various styles of cases, at greatly reduced prices.

Also, Marine, Circular and other Time Pieces for sale low by G. LOOMIS & Co.

Erie July, 7. State Street.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladies, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie*, and warranted the standard of dollars. Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited.

Also, Threaded Spoons and Forks from New York Manufactory, all of good silver. G. LOOMIS & Co.

Erie July 7.

SPLENDID JEWELRY.—Embracing Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Pencils, &c., new and beautiful patterns. Pins and Rings of Diamond, Turquois, Pearl, Ruby and other settings.

N. B.—Jewelry made or repaired to order on *short* notice. Call in neighbor and learn how a first rate job is done at,

Erie July 7. 1849 G. LOOMIS & Co.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Guilt and Mahogany Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old frames.

Erie June, 7 1849, G. LOOMIS & Co.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes, at.

Erie Junie 7, 1849, G. LOOMIS & Co's.

LINSEED & LARD OIL.

SIX Barrels Linseed & Lard Oil. Just received & for Sale very low, by the barrel or gallon by, J. H BURTON,

Erie July 7, 1849 8

NEATS FOOT OIL.

FOR Harness, Carriage Tops, &c., Much superior to Tanners Oil. Kept constantly on hand by. J. H BURTON.

Erie July, 7 1849. 8

Fahnestock & McLane's Vermifuge.

CAN be had by the dozen at Manufacturers price, at

Erie July 7, 1849 J. B. BURTON'S.

Arrival of Splendid Goods.

AT

G. LOOMIS & CO.'s

State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel,

WHO are now receiving from New York the largest assortment of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

ever exhibited in Erie, and to which they invite the attention of the public, believing their Establishment will compare with any of a similar kind in the western country, as to extent, variety and quality of Goods.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing House, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price*. In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade.

Having *two* fine *workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. L. & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.,

Erie, June 30, 1849.

CIRCULAR.

THE BUFFALO REPUBLIC.

The undersigned, citizens of Buffalo and the county of Erie, invite the attention of business men and others, who may wish a good political, commercial, and family newspaper to the BUFFALO REPUBLIC, a daily, tri-weekly, and weekly journal published in the city of Buffalo.

Buffalo is so peculiarly the center of commercial transactions that its Press must, from its position, take a high stand. The present proprietor of the REPUBLIC, E. A. MAYNARD, has established it, upon a permanent basis, and the undersigned believe that his through knowledge of newspaper publication, ample means, and enterprise, warrant the conclusion that it will be equal to our importance as a commercial city.

The REPUBLIC advocates radical democratic measures, and has acquired a high reputation throughout the state: but the paramount design as we understand it, is to make it attractive to the general reader, by the publication of the latest intelligence, foreign, local and commercial news. The arrangements for obtaining the earliest market items and general commercial news, will be extensive, and equal to that of any other journal. We, therefore, cheerfully commend the BUFFALO REPUBLIC to the favor and patronage of the public at large,

Dean Richmond,	Edwin Thomas,	Geo. C. White,
A. W. Johnson,	Henry Daw,	James C. Evans,
D. N. Barny,	Isaac Sherman,	S. W. Settle.
John T. Noye,	Lucious F. Tiffany,	G. C. Vaughn,
John Hollister,	Azeel Hooker,	Walter Joy,
Hayes & Johnson,	Elias Weed,	A. D. Patchen,
Philo Durfee & Co.	E. Ruden,	I. T. Hatch,
Wm. O. Brown,	H. M. Kinne,	H. P. Thayer.
F. P. Stevens,	Benj. H. Austin,	S. Dudley,
Oliver. Patch,	C. C. Bristol,	Jas. Wadsworth,
P. Dorsheimer,	John Gansor,	John T Hudson,
O. G. Steele,	Dexter Ewell,	D. Tillinghast,
P. M. Vosburgh,	R. U. Wheelock	L. B. Smith.
John Brooks,	H. B. Ransom	

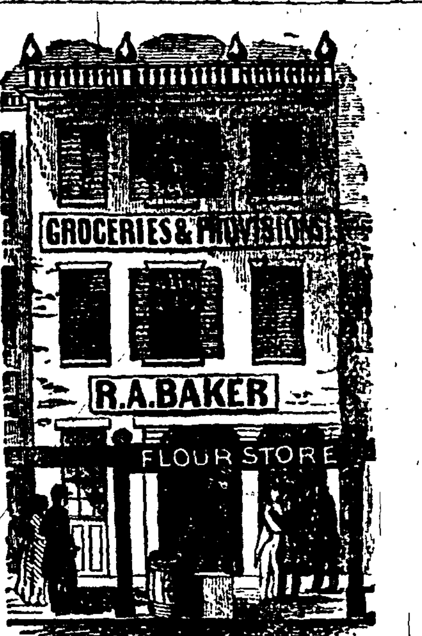
TERMS—Daily by Mail $500 per annum.
Tri-Weekly. 3 00 " "
Weekly. 1 50 " "

The Weekly will be sent to companies on the following terms:
4 copies for $5 00
8 " 10 00
10 " 12 00

Always payable in advance.

Counting Room No. 14 Seneca street. Entrance also on Washington street, first door north of Postoffice.

The proprietor of the Republic has on hand Printing Paper, Ink, Cards, and a general assortment of Paper and Printers' Stationary to be sold wholesale or retail at manufacturer's prices.



NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS AT

R. A. BAKER'S, Which he offerers for sale, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as they can be bought in Buffalo. This stock was puchased for cash at the lowest market rates, beleiving the nimble sixpence better than the slow shilling, he intends to sell at but a slight advance on New York prices, adding transportation. We, therefore, say to our friends and the public, to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that we shall be able to accomodate all, for we are determined to sell and make quick sales. We have good Sugar for 5 cents per pound, Rio Coffee, 10 cents, Java do. 10 cents, Tobbaco from 12½ to 62½ cents per pound, Mackeral 6 cents, Raisins 6 cents Figs 15 cent, Tant Currants 12½ cents, Loaf Sugar 10 cents per pound, and every thing else at the same low rates.

☞ Don't forget it is at R. A. BAKER'S

June 7. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

New Goods! New Goo's!!

Cheaper than ever before offered in McKean!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the inhabitants of McKean and vicinity, that they have just received their Summer Stock

OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS, IRON NAILS, &c. &c.

which will be offered, for cash, barter, or at the usual credit, on terms as advantageous to the purchaser as can be found at any Store in the county, not excepting Erie. Our Goods have been selected with great care, expressly for the country trade, and will be sold as cheap. For proof, call and see, and examine quality and prices.

Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment: such as California Gold, wheat, Gold Dollars, Rye, Quarter Eagles, Corn, Half Eagles, Oats, Eagles, Butter and Cheese, most kinds of Silver and Copper Coin and Eggs, and even Safety Fund and Ohio Paper will not be refused. LAMPSON & GOFF.

McKean, June 2, 1849. 3mn3

Fresh Green and Black Teas,

At the Agency of the Pekin Tea Company.

THIS day received, and all imported since the first of February last, and warranted first quality, put up in quarter, half pound and pound papers, and sold at the following prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons.

GREEN		BLACK	
Young Hyson sweet cargo	50	Oolong, rich flavor	50
do do	75	do plantation growth,	75
do do fine cargo	75	Howquas Mixture, rich and	
do Silver Leaf	1 00	highly flavored,	75
Old Hyson	75 to 1 00	Ne Plus Ultra,	1 50

These Teas may be returned, and the money refunded, if the quality does not suit. J. H. BURTON,

Erie, June 2, 1849. No 5 Reed House.

Tailoring and Clothing Establishment

CLOTHING WELL MADE, AND CHEAP!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues the Tailoring business at his old stand on the diamond, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he may constantly be found ready to attend to the wants of his customers. He flatters himself, from his past endeavors, that he will be able to give universal satisfaction in his business, and that none will have just cause to complain, on the score of either neatness or punctuality. Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., made to order with promptitude and warranted to fit well. He cordially invites those who may, from time to time have Clothing to make particularly young gentlemen who are desirous of always having a good fit, to give him a call, assuring them that he will be most happy to comply with their wishes. Also, Ready made Clothing of every description just received, such as Coats, Vests, Pantaloons Shirts, Collars, &c., in great variety, and at various priceswhich will be sold cheap for *Cash*, and at *One Price* only.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine his Goods before buying elsewhere.

Erie, April 28, 1849. JOHN GOALDING.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Allen Pierce, late of Concord township, deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

POLLY PIERCE, } Adm'rs
A. J. MILLARD, }

June 16, 1849. 6t5.

ERIE AND NORTHEAST RAILROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the construction of the Erie and Northeast Railroad, including all materials, up to the 25th July inclusive, at the office of said company in the Borough of Erie, payable in the stock of the Company. Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection by the 10th July.

Erie, June 21, 1849. C. M. REED, *President.*

WOOL.

Wool Depot No. 33, Milk steet Boston.

FARMERS, Merchant others wishing to sell their Wool in the Eastern Market have now a favorable opportunity of doing so by forwarding the same to J. P. BRADLEY, No. 34, Milk st., Boston, Mass., under the most favorable circumstances, as the Wool will be graded into lots and qualities desirable for different manufactures, suitable for various kinds of Goods, and arranged *for sale under the superintendence and direction of Ziba Parkhurst*, who has been engaged in purchasing Wool in this county and vicinity for several years. And I am authorised to receive and forward the same from the Farmers and others desirous of shipping their wool, and give all farther information.

N. B.—Bags will be furnished and Wool packed at my store, if desirable.

Erie, June 23, 1849. SMITH JACKSON.

OLD DOCT. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla, the original and genuine preparation. It never foments or turns sour. Sold at the Agency, No. 5, Reed House, by

Erie, June 2, 1849. J. H. BURTON.

Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine.

BY the Barrel or Gallon; also, all descriptions of Paints as cheap if not cheaper than the cheapest. J. H. BURTON.

Erie, June 2, 1849. Erie Drug and Paint Store.

New White Fish and Trout.

JUST received direct from Mackanaw a fine lot of No. 1 White Fish and Trout, in whole and half barrels, warranted new, to be had of C. B. WRIGHT.

Erie, June 23, 1849.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

DURING the prevalence of so much sickness on the range of the Atlantic, Lake & Mississippi Telegraph, the business in the O'RIELLY TELEGRAPH OFFICE, in this City, will be suspended at 7, P. M., until further notice be given.

Erie, July 11, 1849. R. T. GREENE, Manager.

1000 LIGHTS Window Sash, with and without Glass, on hand. Orders received and attended to for any size or style of Sash, made, painted and glazed by first rate workmen, and sold as *low* as the lowest. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, July 11, 1849.

Champagne!

A Choice brand, for sale at T. W. MOORE'S.

July 11, 1849.

London Porter.

A GENUINE ARTICLE, can be found at T. W. MOORE'S.

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. Rochester Mills Flour, just received and for sale very cheap, at T. W. MOORE'S.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

A Lot of New White Fish and Cod Fish, for sale low, by T. W. MOORE.

Mineral Water!

DR. WHITNEY'S Celebrated Mineral Water, by the dozen or single bottle, for sale by T. W. MOORE.

500 LBS. Benson's Refined Candy for sale at T. W. MOORE'S.

10 000 Feet Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass, comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 30 by 41. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.

CARTER & BROTHER,

Erie, July 14, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

2000 BARRELS Fresh Ground FLOUR, received on commission, at No. 2, Reed House, and will be sold at the lowest market rates, by the load or barrel,

Erie, July 14, 1749 H. B. HAVERSTICK.

Family Groceries.

COFFEE, Rio, Laguyra, and St. Domingo.
TEA, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Imperial.
SUGARS, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Coffee crushed, powdered and crushed loaf.
MOLASSES, Sugar House and Cardenas.
WINES, Madeira, Port, old Port, Pure Juice, Sherry, Malaga.
BRANDY, Fourth Proof.
RUM, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. Rum.
GIN, Pure Holland, Schiedam and Swan
WHISKEY, Old Rye and Monongahela.

The above are warranted pure and will be sold for medical purposes. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, June 14, 1849.

California Life Preservers.

IN the form of Allen's Patents Revolvers. Also, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot, Pouches, Game Bags, Percussion Caps, and other sporting fixings, for sale at small advance from New York prices, at. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Erie, July 14 1846.

GOLD PENS.—Of a dozen different makes, including Levi Brown's best and only Pen ever made for service *no mistake*; a large assortment at, G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Erie, July 14, 1849.

GRAVE STONES.

ON Ninth street, nearly opposite the Academy, of White and Variagated Marble, always on hand: also. Tomb Tables, Monuments, &c., furnished to order 25 per cent less than they can be had of the Peddlers that go about the country.

Most kinds of Produce and Lumber taken in payment. Please give me a call. J. R. COCHRAN.

Erie, July 12—tf 9

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Powers & Reynolds is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Those indebted to said firm will please find their accounts at the store of S. B. Powers (late Powers & Reynolds) who only is authorized to receive pay and use the name in liquidation.

S. B. POWERS,

Erie, June 26, 1849. J. W. REYNOLDS.

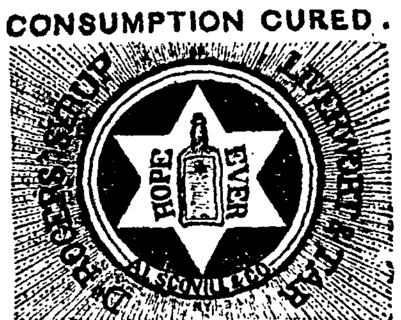
Those having demands against the late firm of P. & R. will please present them at my store for payment.

Erie, June 26, 1849. S. B. POWERS.

MUSIC.—A good assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, Flutinas, Viol, Flutes, Flageolets, Claironets and fifes, together with the best Guitar and Violin strings in town. Also, violin Bows, Bridges, Pegs, &c., for sale cheap by G. LOOMIS & Co.

Erie June, 7 1849.

CONSUMPTION CURED.



AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION

READ! READ!!

This medicine is just what it is declared to be above. A remedy for the *complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which if neglected, always end in CONSUMPTION. It is not a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made just *to sell*, like many of the common nostrums of the day; but is a strictly *scientific Preparation* —*the original recipe* having been furnished by an eminent Physician, (the late Prof. Rogers,) and that still further improved by one of the *present proprietors*, who is himself a *regularly-educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.—It is composed of the choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom, most of them of long-tried value and established reputation, and some of them *entirely new*, particularly the CANCHALAGUA, a plant of *most wonderful* medicinal virtues, lately introduced into this country from California. The Recipe has been shown to thousands of Physicians, who have universally approved it, and will be shown to any Physician who desires to see it, upon *application* either to the Proprietors or their Agents. It has been used in *multitudes of cases*, and is strongly recommended by *Physicians*, even *Professors* in our Medical Colleges, Ministers of Gospel, Judges, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, &c.—a conclusive proof that there is no *quackery* or *deception* about it, but that it is a medicine of most uncommon virtue and efficacy.

PAMPHLETS.

As no ordinary-sized advertisement can *begin* to do justice to the merits of this article, the Proprietors have embodied in a pamphlet form, the *history* of this Medicine—the *description, nature, &c.*, of its principal ingredients—the *effect* they are designed to have upon the human system—and above all, the *incalculable amount of good* which it has done. They design to circulate this Pamphlet extensively; but should any one be overlooked, they are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one, *gratis*. It will well repay a perusal. The *kinds* on page 7th may be worth to yourself or family, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, and it will introduce you to a mass of testimony in its *favor* which is perfectly *irresistible*.

Such being our confidence in its virtues, we are willing to *warrant* the Medicine in every recent case, (if used according to the directions,) and where the person is not satisfied that he is deriving benefit from it, by returning the bottle within 24 hours' time,

THE MONEY

will be refunded. ☞ See page 3d of the Pamphlet.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, at their *Principal Office*, No. 65 Warren st., New York, to whom all orders for the Medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, *post paid*.

☞ Be sure to ask for *Dr. A. Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, and let no other be palmed on to you.

CAUTION.—*None genuine*, unless there is on the buff wrapper, a *note of hand*, signed with a *Pen*, by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO.

COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

☞ Dr. A Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA has proved itself to be the *most extraordinary* medical aid in curing that usually fatal disease *Consumption*. But, it should be remembered, this medicine is as efficacious and valuable in the *incident stages*, such as Coughs, *Colds, Hoarseness, &c.*, before the Lungs are so far gone that ulceration has taken place. It is seldom, if ever, known to fail in breaking up the most obstinate and distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours' time, if the directions are strictly followed. The *genuine*, which makes so many *wonderful cures*, is for sale at Carter & Brother and Burtin & Perkins, Erie Pa.,

From the Medical Reporter.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

☞ "The columns of the Press throughout the country seem to be so filled with notices of cures and specifics for all diseases, flesh is heir to, that one hardly knows what to do in case of disease, for fear that in using one medicine, another and better may be overlooked. But from the *remarkable cures*, and the high order and vast amount of testimony lately brought under our personal notice of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, we are compelled to regard the evidence of our senses, and confidently state, that for *Coughs* and *Colds*, and that hydra-headed monster, CONSUMPTION, we think the above preparation a safe, speedy, and certain cure. To all our friends we say, TRY IT; and *if it does not help you, nothing else will.*"

DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD!

☞ By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many, *very many*, fall victims to their prudence. We have seen the *young bride* blooming like a bird of paradise—*the fair of flower hope*, the *pride* of her father, and the *joy of her* mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing before her fancy, with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's hue. We have seen all this changed—aye, the *wedding garment for a shroud*, and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre of the dead; and all this by neglecting a "*common cold.*"—Now, before it is too late, use *Dr. Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, which gives immediate *relief*, as thousands of our most intelligent and wealthy families are ready and willing to testify.

PRICE—In large bottles, $1,00; or six bottles for $5,00.

For sale by Carter & Brother, and Burton & Perkins

Erie, May 12, 1849. 3m52

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE great remedy for Consumption of the Lungs. Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS!

In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions or "false statements" of its efficacy; nor will we hold any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. The Proofs are here given—and we solicit an inquiry from the public into every case we publish, and feel assured they will find it a medicine well deserving their patronage and confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES!

Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one first mentioned, which plainly shows the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

JEFFERSON CO., Ia., Feb. 28, 1849.

Messrs. Sanford & Park—Gents: This is to certify, that my wife Nancy Dohoney has been in a declining state of health for the last two years. Her disease baffled the skill of the best medical aid I could procure—her physicians pronounced her disease "Consumption in the last stage," and said that her recovery was past all human hopes. As a last resort with very little hope, I procured Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. After using a few bottles, I found to my agreeable surprise, that her health was improving rapidly. She is now so far restored as to be able to attend to her regular household duties without suffering any inconvenience. Her rapid improvement and present health warrant me in the belief that she will soon be entirely restored.

RHODES DOHONEY.

State of Indiana, } ss.
Jefferson Co. }

I, James M. Humphreys, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county and State do certify that the above named Rhodes Dohoney subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate before me this 27th day of February, 1849.

JAMES M. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

To the Public,—I Jacob Green of the County of Jennings, and State of Indiana do hereby certify that in the early part of last season, I was taken with a violent cough attended with a pain in the breast and sometimes fever, and that I employed a skillful physician for some time, who said that he could give me no relief. I then commenced using Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry, and felt almost immediate relief—and after taking three bottles I find myself in as good health as I enjoyed for a number of years my restoration under the blessing of God, I attributed to the use of the medicine above named. JACOB GREEN.

March 1st, 1849.

STATE OF INDIANA, JENNINGS CO.,

I, David J. Skinner, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State, do certify that the above named Jacob Green, subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate, before me this 1st day of March 1849.

DAVID J. SKINNER, J. P.

The following communication has just been received from Mr. J. F. Wooster, Wholesale, Druggist, Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. The afflicted will please read and judge for themselves.

NORWALK, March 1st, 1849.

John D. Park:—Dear Sir—Having been afflicted with the Liver Complaint for about eight years, while living in Elyria, in this State, I had become so low and emaciated, that I was obliged to give up my business entirely to my brother, and was advised to travel and try what benefit it would have on me. I started, and was gone from home about four months, but experienced no relief whatever, and was finally advised by some of my friends to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I commenced using.—To my own surprise, and after using two bottles, I was completely restored to health and continued up to this day without any symptoms of the old complaint, or any sickness of any other kind. I send you this that you may make use it as you deem fit, knowing as I do, that the Balsam had saved my life when all other remedies had failed. Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. WOOSTER,

Druggist, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio.

Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

Sold by J. D. PARK, (successor to SANFORD & PARK,) Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agent for the South and West, to whom all orders must be addressed.

☞ J. H. Burton, Erie Pa., H. H. & C. Case Girard; Fattat Whitney & Co. Waterford; D. N. & J. S. Webster Conneaut O., S. S. & J. H. Fassett Ashtabula; J. McFarlend Meadville Pa., S. Wilcox Jr. do.

Erie, April 28, 1849. n50

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she continues the Confectionary Business at her well know stand in the Reed House Row, where she has now and purposes keeding constantly on hand, a large variety of

CONFECTIONARIES,

of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Poached Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., all of which will be served up in the best and most paletable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention.

Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accommodation of Ladies, where

Ice Cream and other Refreshments

will be served at all times during the Summer. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.

Erie, June 9, 1849. 4

LUMBER.

THE subscribers will purchase the following discriptions of Whitewood Lumber:

Boards	inches thick; 14 to 30 inches wide.	
" "	15 to 30 " "	
Inch Boards	16 to 30 " "	

Chair Plank, 1½ inches thick, 17 and 18 inches wide, and 22 and upwards.

Scantling, 3 by 4 inches,

Columns, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inches square.

Also—Ash and Cherry Lumber. They want none longer than 12 feet. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, May 19.

WHITE LEAD.

ON Consignment.—I will furnish B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Pure white Lead, by the quantity, to Merchants and others at Pittsburgh price, adding transportation. J. H. BURTON.

Erie July 7, 1849. No 3 Reed House.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50
☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.
☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.		$3,00
One square	" "	10,00
do.	do. six months,	6,00
do.	do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*
Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE EAGLE corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buiscuit, Crackers, &c. &c. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING.
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Cheap Ready Made Clothing Store, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

H. B. HAVERSTICK.
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel. Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 19 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 141½ Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,
DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN.

CARTER & BROTHER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 5th and State street, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. BURTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

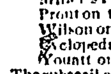
W. P. LATTIMORE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over the Erie Bank.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

MEDICAL WORKS.



JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewees on Children,
Dungleson's new Remedies,	Dungleson's Practice,
Liston & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Prout on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Clater, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them them at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue.
Erie, June. 10, 1848. O. FFOSPARD.

ALE.—40 bbls. best Pittsburgh—Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand—for sale by A. KING.

To Blacksmiths.

THE subscribers will pay in iron suitable for blacksmithing purposes, at the lowest cash price, for any quantity of scrap iron, delivered at our Warehouse, at the opening of navigation.
HAVERSTICK & CO.
Erie, Feb'y 1, 1849. 6m38

1849.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.,
The above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie Daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.
W. C. CLELAND, Agent.
Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.
Erie May 5, 1849. 51

PARASOLS.—Received to-day, another stock of Parasols, containing some of the richest turk satin, heavy fringed, and extra sizes. They will be sold cheap by. J. D. CLARK.

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.
Office and residence on the South West corner of the Dimond, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.
N. B. Calls from the country attended to promptly.
Erie, April 2?, 1849.

LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.



IS now open, with a large and complete assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, clocks Gold lockets, Gold pencils, pens, breast pins, Finger rings, thimbles, Ear-Hoops, Bracelet-clasps, slides, snaps, Fob, Guard and Vest Chains, keys, etc. Gold and Silver Specks, silver spoons, Combs, thimbles, pencils, fruit knives, Chains, &c.—Plated fruit baskets, castors, candle sticks, snuffers & trays, spoons brittania coffee and tea sets; shell, horn & ivory combs; scissors, shears and pocket knives, razors and razor strops, soaps, perfumery, needles, brushes, steel tassels, beads, clasps, and rings; Steel bags and purses readymade; Accordions, music boxes, Violins, and many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at much less than the usual prices.
N. B. Pedlars furnished on reasonable terms.
☞ All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned, repaired and warranted. Also, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Jewelry, &c., repaired at short notice.

For cleaning lever watches,	$1 00,	Lepine Watches,		$0 75
" Common Verge,	50,	New main springs,	75 to	1 00
" New Verge,	1 00,	Lunette Glass,		25
" Double Flint	18,	Common do		12½
" Gold Hands,	25 to 50,	New Accordeon Reeds,		25 to 50

All other jobs done in proportion to the above prices, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded, one door East Brown' Eagle Hotel. WM. N. LEWIS
Erie, Nov. 13, 1848. 27

1849.
MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. PRAY takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public that she has just received her spring supply of Millinery, and Fancy Goods, comprising every variety in her line.—Her Bonnets and Caps are of the most approved styles. Constantly on hand every variety of colored and white straws. Bonnets cleaned and repaired on the shortest notice and in the best manner. All orders for work promptly attended to, and a continuance of the patronage of her friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited, at her stand on State Street near the corner of 5th.
Erie, April 21, 1849 1f49

Ladies Fashions for 1849.

JUST received, a beautiful assortment of Mantillas, latest Paris styles, comprising superior Black silk Rosetta trimmed, pea green and purple Chameleon, drab and blue ditto, Paris trimmed, which are offered at prices *far below* the cost of materials and manufacture, as obtained here. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, June 2, 1849

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! GOOD GOODS!
NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK.
Spring and Summer Supply at the New Jew Store,

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co undismayed by the high sounding "Empire Store," "Wright's Corner," or the "Commercial Exchange," have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their spring and summer supply of
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.
LADIES DRESS GOODS.
Rich Chameleon Silks, extremely low; Rich brocade do. beautiful goods; Rich Grenadines, plain and figured; Glace Silk, rich goods; Foult de Sole, fashionable and late importations; Black Armures, plaid and striped; Brocade Lustres, new styles; Mohair Chameleon, figured, (very cheap:) Silk Tissues, all colors; Balzarines, in great variety; Paris Cotted Lawns for evening dresses; new style rich Mourning Lawns; Organdie Lawns, a beautiful article; black Gros de Rhine, all widths and qualities; black bombazines of the most approved makes; Paris printed Larreges, extremely low; Paris printed Lawns, in great variety; Crapes and Crapes Lissie, a full assortment of colors and qualities; together with a large supply of De Laines and Alpacas, some as low as 12½ cents per yard. In addition to the above will be found a beautiful assortment of black Brussels Lace, for trimming dresses, Mantillas and capes. Also, French worked capes, collars and cuffs, latest styles; Vctoria Lawns and spotted Robes, very cheap; Swiss mull, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Bonnet Ribbon; Belting Ribbon; Cravats; Scarfs; Articials; Gloves; Mitts, and Hosiery.
SHAWLS.
Embroidered White Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Plaid and Black Silk Shawls, Black and Colored Mous de Lain Shawls, Satin Plaid Berage Shawls, French Cashmere Shawls, and Plain and Embroidered Black and Colored Silk Fringe Thibbet Shawls!
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City. Parasols from the lowest to the most splendid, rich and costly article, of the newest styles and colors, can always be found at this Establishment.
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.
A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 19 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices, Irish Linens, Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Sattinetts; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.
CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!
Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Pelgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Hankerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.
☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

On Hand for Spring Trade.

WE have on hand a large and general assortment of WALL PAPER and Bordering, which was purchased of the manufacturers expressly for the Spring trade, and which will be sold cheaper than ever.
March 31. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Bench and Moulding Tools, together with a general assortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's Tools, for sale low by G. SELDEN & SON.

SAWS.

HAND Saws, some very superior back Mill, X Cut, Wood, Compass, Keyhole and Webb Saws, together with a general assortment of Shelf Hardware, for sale cheap as the cheapest.
May 19. G. SELDEN & SON.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THIS day opened, at the corner opposite Brown's Hotel, an other selection of those Pea Green Chince De Lanes; also, a choice lot of plain, changeable, flowered and satin stripe Dress Linens, together with a great variety of Shawls, assorted dress Fringes, plain Paris green De Lanes, Ribbons, Bonnets, Gloves, Ladies Velvet Belts and Collars, all which the Ladies are invited to examine at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!
Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale paterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market.
The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,				$50
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,				40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft.				25
Do.	do.	do.	with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do.	do	1200 lbs. draft,		30
Do.	do.	do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,		35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale. 1500 lbs.				32
Do.	do.	do.	1200 lbs.	28
Do.	do.	do.	1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do.	do.	do.	500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.				20
Counter Scales, ¼ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,				8
Do	¼ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop.			10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ¼ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,				6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 164 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.
G. A. BENNET & CO.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

Now and Fashionable Spring Goods.

WE are just receiving the largest stock of the most desirable styles and the best quality of FRESH DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market, and as cheap as any other house in these diggins. We have every variety of Dress Goods in Silk, Mohair, Wool, Linen and Cotton fabrics; French English and American Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Fancy Summer Coatings, Vestings, &c.. Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Umbrellas, Bonnets of every variety of spring style, Artificials, Flowers Ribbonds, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Waddings, Wickings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, &c.
Crockery and Glassware, Shelf Hardware and Dry Goceries, at prices which trouble the trade. Our Goods are bought of Manufacturers, Importers, Auctions, Jobbers, Jews, Gentiles, any and every where they can be had, at the lowest prices, under their market value for cash or credid, and will be sold accordingly for Cash or approved short credit.
Comparison invited—competition defied.
We are on hand at No. 6, Cheapside, ready and willing to exhibit goods and prices.
Erie, May 12, 1849. TIBBALS & DEWEY

CASH FOR LUMBER.

THE highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Black Walnut and Cherry Lumber and Staves, delivered at my store, on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.
June 9. C. B. WRIGHT.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand B. A. Fahnestock & Co's warranted pure White Lead, and is prepared to sell it by the quantity at a small advance from Pittsburgh cost, by the single Keg, (25 pounds,) at two dollars. This brand is now considered the *best* in market. A supply received nearly every week, and consequently be had at all times FRESH. J. H. BURTON.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 3

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.
Nov. 4, 25

12,000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Wollen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boys Clothes; also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31¼ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, June 9, 1849.

LINNEN LUSTRES.—Received this morning, another stock of Linen Lustres, among which are some very desirable styles, that are scarce in market. I have now a large stock and will sell at full 25 per cent less than the usual rates. 3
Erie, June 2. 1849. J. D. CLARK.

EASTERN NAILS.—The undersigned are now selling a superior Eastern Nail, from 4d to 40d, 8 and 10d Fence and Floor Nails, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails; also, assorted sizes barn door and wagon box Rivets. for sale low, at No 3 Reed House.
Erie, June 2. REED & SANFORD.



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system, while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS

Certificates and Testimonials
From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.
Seven Cases Cured!!!
In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y., a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848

To Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with Rheumatism, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system*, and *very nervous*, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr. FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4.

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No. 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. *He says it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	**Three Dollars.**
The Galvanic Necklace,	**Two Dollars.**
The Galvanic Bracelets,	**One Dollar Each.**
The Magnetic Fluid,	**One Dollar.**

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

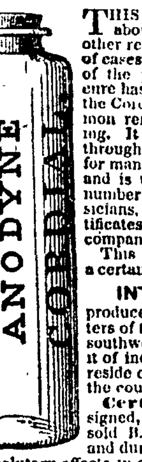
Sold by CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Erie, Pa.

IMPORTANT.
B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,

A safe and effectual remedy for the

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Viz.: Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus—also, Flatulent and Spasmodic Colics.



THIS invaluable Medicine for the above complaints, surpasses any other remedy now in use. Hundreds of cases have come to the knowledge of the proprietor, where a speedy cure has been effected by the use of the Cordial, after a resort to the common remedies had proved unavailing. It has been extensively used throughout this State and elsewhere for many years—has been approved, and is used in practice by a great number of the most respectable physicians, as may be seen by their certificates and recommendations accompanying each bottle.

This medicine is discovered to be a certain and effectual remedy for the

INTESTINE DISEASES

produced by the drinking of the waters of the rivers in the southern and southwestern states, which renders it of inestimable value to those who reside or travel in those sections of the country.

Certificates.—We, the undersigned, have for several years past sold B. Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial, and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz. Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus, in our own, or in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of Cholera Infantum. We do therefore confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief.

A. I. Matthews, Hollister & Co., A. Reynolds, Buffalo; L. B. Swan, Post & Willis, Rochester; Foster & Dickinson, J. E. Warner & Co., Wm. Bristol, Utica; Fitch, Hovey & Dillaye, Syracuse; Joseph Osborn, Seneca Falls; Luther Kelly & Co, Platt & Simpson, Geneva; L. C. Cheney & Co., Chipman & Remington, Canandaigua; C. Remington, Nunda; E. H. Huntington, J. H. Lapham, Penn Yan; Tracy Beadle, Elmira; W. Seaver & Son, Batavia; John J. Foot, Hamilton; Bissell & Leonard, Rome; H. & E. Gaylord, Cleveland; John Owen & Co, Detroit; T. M. Hunt, Auburn.

C. N. TUTTLE, Auburn, N.Y., GENERAL AGENT for the United States.

Sold by CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Erie, Pa.
Also by one Druggist or Merchant in all the country villages.

NEW CONCERN,—WOOL, WOOL.
MILLCREEK WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, would announce to Wool Growers and the public in general, that he has had all of his Machinery thoroughly repaired, and having employed experienced workmen in all the different branches of the business, he is now prepared to Manufacture Wool with neatness and dispatch, into the following articles namely:—Plain Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, &c. He is also prepared to make
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
which is far superior to Oil Cloth for Over Coats.
☞ Custom Carding, Cloth Dressing and Spinning done on short notice. All kinds of the Country Produce taken for work, and a liberal discount made for cash. Friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call, and he assures them that all the improvements that he has made are onward. Being determined to keep up with the improvements of the age, he hopes to be sustained in his efforts. CYRUS REED.
Formerly George Hill's Factory.
Milcreek, May 6—6m 51

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail

A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candies	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c..

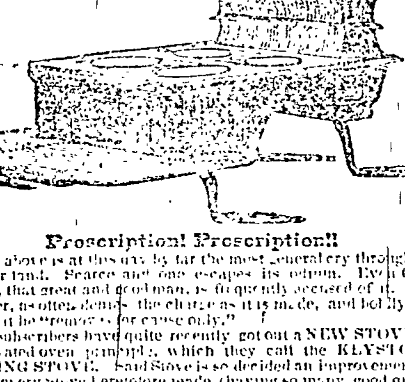
And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust!—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.
Erie, June 2, 1849.

Scythes and Hoes at Wholesale.

THE subscriber, successor to A. Miller, as Agent for the Winsted Manufacturing Company, has on hand a large supply of Grass and Cradle Scythes; also, Tuttle's superior Cast Steel Hoes, which he offers to Merchants and any that may wish to purchase by the dozen, as low as they can be obtained at the manufactory, adding transportation, and will forward them to responsible orders about the country. Apply to the subscriber or to Mr. Alfred King, Erie, Pa. HARMAN MILLER.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 2m3

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2½ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 3? cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.
North East, June 15, 1849. STEVENS & JOWETT.



Prescription! Prescription!!

THE above is at this day by far the most general cry throughout our land. Scarce one escapes its odium. Even Gen. Taylor, that great and good man, is frequently accused of it. He, however, as often denies the charge as it is made, and boldly asserts that he "removes for cause only."
The Subscribers have quite recently got out a NEW STOVE on the elevated oven principle, which they call the KEYSTONE COOKING STOVE. Said Stove is so decided an improvement on all and every stove heretofore made (having so many good qualities others are void of) that those engaged in the manufacture of a much inferior article have taken the alarm, and at once raise the cry of proscription, and expect by this to escape a general route. Such cry, however is a useless waste of the raw material. The edict has been issued—community claim the right to select the best Stove out! Hence the Keystone Stove must supercede and remove all others, including Sennett's Patent. The verdict, however, will be, "Removed for cause only;" so we stand in a position similar to General Taylor, and as he is justified so shall we be.
A good assortment of other COOKING STOVES, including the celebrated Carpenter Stove, as well as the Genesee Farmer and Clinton Air-tight Cook Stoves, Air-tight Parlor and Box Stoves—also Cauldron and Sugar Kettles of different sizes constantly on hand. In fact no better assortment of CASTINGS can be found elsewhere.
The attention of the public is also called to M'Millen's Improved PLOW—a new article, with cast-iron beam, manufactured by us and warranted.
☞ Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Carding Machines, Spinning Jennies, &c. &c., made to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1f49

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

French Street, Erie, Pa., April 17, 1849.

THE Impression is abroad that I have, or am about to abandon the Fancy Goods and Silk Trade. It is a fact that the tremendous inroad that was made upon the afore mentioned branch of my business last summer, by the robbery, somewhat discouraged me, and I was for a while in a straight whether or no to launch into that trade. After pondering on the subject a good while—fortunate, happy community—I came to the determination to resume it. Consider for a moment what your situation would have been had I determined otherwise. One or two stores would have monopolized the business. To accomplish which end, Empire Block, Keystone Block, or some other high sounding name, would have been flourished about your ears to draw attention, and any and every means resorted to obtain notoriety. This would of course have been all perfectly right. All the the thunder, smoke and dust that can be evoked will amount to nothing, as this community are too enlightened to be deceived by such nonsense—they care nothing about names and locations, but resort to the places where rich and fashionable goods are kept and sold at reasonable prices. Whatever may have been the consequences, in pursuance of the above determination, in my late visit to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, I purchased a very large quantity of the richest and most fashionable Dress Goods in market, including a great variety of the newest styles of Dress Silks. It is my intention hereafter to keep on hand the largest variety of Fancy Goods in town, and my past transactions I trust are a guaranty that prices will meet with the favor of my patrons, who are respectfully invited to call at the Commercial Exchange, where I am now receiving my new Spring and Summer Goods.
MOSES KOCH.

Fancy and Dress Goods

PLAIN Black and Blue Black Italian Silks, Chameleons, Figured Chamleon do., Plaid do., Plain and Plaid Silk and Linen Tissues, Figured Plaid and plain Plaid Barrages, embroidered Curtain Muslin, Crape, Cashmere and De Lain Shawls, French wrought Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., Linen Cambric Kandkerchiefs, French, Kid and Silk Gloves, Narrow Bitt Ribbons, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Linen Fringes &c. Buttons, &c., Parasols, at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.
Erie, May 12, 1849. M. KOCH.

CANADA BANKS!!

BANK of British North America, Commercial Bank of Midland District, Montreal Bank, City Bank of Montreal and Bank of Upper Canada received at par for Goods or Clothing, at my Store in the Commercial Exchange, French Street.
Erie, May 12, 1849 M. KOCH.

COTTON, Yarn, Carpet, Wrap and Battings at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street. MOSES KOCH.

TULIP and Pearl Straw Florence Braid Bonnets, at No. 1 Commercial Exchange.

FRENCH and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Silk and Satin and Linen Vestings, Drab di &c., white and colored Linen Drillings, and a great variety of goods for summer wear at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.

SUMMER Shawls for sale, by
[Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

GLASS,—63 Boxes 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.
Erie, June 2, 1849. A. KING.

OILS.—Tanners, Linseed, Sperm, Sweet and Lard Oil, at A. KING'S.

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.
For Medical and Sacramental Use.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with an eastern Vintor, by him personally known, for a constant supply of WINE that may be depended upon as *perfectly* free from all additions or dilutions from Alchohol or otherwise. A small quantity on hand. Those wishing a Pure Wine for the above uses, will please call and examine quality. J. H. BURTON.
June 7. No 5 Reed House,

CLOTHS, Satinetts, Summer stuff for pants, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c., for sale by [Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

Cheap Carpeting.

15 Pieces Carpets, desirable patterns, offered by the *piece* or yard, at such prices that no one can resist buying who has a little money to invest in that way. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, May 19, 1849. 1

FLOUR for sale by
Erie, May 19, 1849 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

JUSTICE'S TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1, Brown's Block, State street, one door North of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.



On the Cash Principle.

THE subscriber has just opened for the Spring trade, with facilities unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, a large assortment of fine French English and American

Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings,

which he has purchased at reduced prices, and which enables him to offer as good bargains as was ever before offered in this market. Persons wishing CLOTHING can have their measures taken, garments made and if not suited with them when done they will not be asked to take them away. Among his stock may be found a great assortment of

Ready made Clothing,

Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats, Summer Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my Clothing are cut by myself and made in Erie, and are warranted to be as well made as any shop in Erie makes. The subscriber is determined to sell for Cash, which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a retail bussiness, protecting both seller and buyer against losses consequent upon the credit system.
☞ Custom Work and Cutting done on the most reasonable terms. No charge for showing Goods. Call and examine for yourselves. JOHN M. JUSTICE.
Erie, April 21, 1849.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE subscribers are already to exchange Cloth or Flannels or Wool, of all kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at their usual prices.
Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice.
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harborcreek on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers. RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849. 3

HARDWARE.
REED & SANFORD, NO. 3 REED HOUSE.

ARE now opening a new Stock, and offer to the trade a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, in all its branches, viz: Carpenter's and Mechanics' Tools, Crowbars, Picks, Drills, stone Hammers, Sledges, Naylor and Sanderson's Cast Steel, refined and common English Iron, Swedes Iron and old sable, hammered American Iron, Nail Rods, American rods, round and square from 3-16 to 5-8, Borden's Horse Shoes and Spikes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Log, Draught and Coil Chains of all sizes, together with a complete assortment of Shelf Hardware.
Erie, May 19, 1849. 1

Cabinet Trimmings.

REED & SANFORD are now opening a good assortment of wrought and pressed Table Hinges, Broad and narrow Brass Butts, Brass and Iron Table Casters, Till, Cupboard and Chest Locks, and a good assortment of Brass Goods, for sale at the Hardware store, No. 3 Reed House. REED & SANFORD.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS.—Mineral and Pearl White Door Knobs and Bell Pulls, Mortise and Rim Locks, Mortise Latches, &c., of every variety now in use, Door Handles, Butts and Screws, at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House.
Erie, June 2, 1849. REED & SANFORD.

SAWS! SAWS!—We are now offering for sale a large and splendid stock of American and English Saws, of all patterns and descriptions, viz: Circular, X Cut and Slitting, from 6 to 30 inches diameter, Cross Cut, Mill, Felloe, Turning, Hand, Pannel, Rip, Back, Tennon, Pow, Keyhole, Web and Compass Saws, for sale cheap at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House.
June 2. REED & SANFORD.

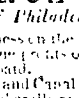
CLOCKS.—A large assortment of Clocks, of different styles and prices, from $3, to $10; Marine Time pieces, &c., all warranted to keep good time, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, also, Bagley's of the best quality, every one warranted. Also, other Gold Pens as low as $1,25 LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

Keep out the Rain!

THE subscribers having purchased the right for this county in "STEPHENS PATENT WEATHER STRIPS," are now prepared to furnish all who may see fit to give them a call, with the above named article. It consists of a strip so attached to the bottom of the door, as to shut out all wind and rain, thereby preventing the rotting of doorsils, carpets &c., which is commonly the case on south or west doors. It is warranted to pay for itself in saving repairs three times a year. If it does not satisfy all who procure it we will take it off again and pay all damages. All orders left at A. Hitchcock's store for the above articles, will be promptly attended to. PINCKNEY & CRAIN.
Erie, Jan. 29, 1849. 1f 36

1849. 1849.
Spring Fashions.



S. SMITH has just received the Spring and Summer fashions for HATS, to which he invites the attention of his old customers and the public generally.
Erie, March 10, 1849.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(of Philadelphia.)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.
Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.
Fire risks on merchandise, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooks,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David S. Stacey	Edward Darlington,
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvane,	

Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin Pres't.
☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie.
Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. 39

NO. 1, REED BLOCK,
Open for the Spring trade.

I AM now receiving from the East purchases my full stock of Spring Goods. "Every day brings something new."
TO THE LADIES.
I would say, I have many of the most desirable and beautiful DRESS GOODS to be found here or elsewhere, and a selection of ???? surpassed in beauty of style, Ribbons, Bonnet trimmings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
For the gentlemen I have a stock of CLOTHS that cannot be beat, with a great variety of materials for summer wear, Gloves, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. And to the Public generally I would say, you can have in my store a choice selection of all the varieties the market requires, in the line of Dry Goods. Also a good assortment of
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, GROCERIES, and a small stock of HARDWARE.
These Goods have been bought at the *lowest cash Auction and Commission house rates*, and without fear of contradiction I boldly assert that I will not be undersold for cash by any house in Erie. Importers, Jobbers or Retailers J. D. CLARK.
Erie April 21, 1849. 49

IN TOWN!
New and Cheap Goods!!

C. B. WRIGHT very respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the eastern cities and is now opening direct from New York and Boston, a very general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing an unusual variety of styles and patterns, and being selected and purchased under very favorable circumstances, he feels assured that he can offer very good inducements to purchasers of most kinds of goods at his corner, near the Court House.
Erie, April, 21. 49.

TO THE PUBLIC!

THE Subscriber having leased the Erie Flouring Mills, better known perhaps as Reed's Mill, would inform the public that he will do all kinds of grinding at the shortest notice. Thanking the public and his friends for their past favors, he would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage, as he feels confident from his experience in the milling business, to be able to give good satisfaction. All kinds of bread-stuffs constantly on hand, and for sale cheap. Flour by the barrel or single pound to suit purchasers.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain delivered at the mill on Parade Street. CONRAD ZINN.
Erie, April 21, 1849 t49

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.—A few choice patterns just received by C. B. WRIGHT.
Erie, April, 21. 49

BONNETS, Ribbons, Artificials, Rushes, Kid, Silk and Silk Thread Gloves, Ladies Cravats, &c., a good assortment just opened GEO. SELDEN & SON.
April 28, 1849. 50

Bonnets! Bonnets!!

FLORANCE, Pearl, Rutland Gimp, Chip and Straw Bonnets will be found very cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

THE greatest variety ever offered in this market, including the Canton and French Crapes, assorted colors, plain and embroidered super French Cashmeres, French, turkey and deep bordered Cashmeres, for summer, assorted and changeable Silk and Borazo Shawls, together with many other new styles that are very beautiful, just opened at WRIGHT'S Corner.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

Ladies Hats for 1849.

50 DIFFERENT patterns of Ladies Bonnets just received, including the Palo Alto, (something new,) Russian Tulip, French Lace, white and colored Chips, Florence Braid, Jenny Linds, Misses Flats, &c., all of which are 50 per cent, cheaper than last season, at WRIGHT'S Corner.
Erie, April, 21. 49.

IRON, STEEL, &C.—Russia, Swedes, English and American flat, square and round, band and stake Iron, ⅛, ¼ and ⅜ round and square, Horse Nail Rods, Cast, English, German, American and Spring Steel, Anvils, Vices, Troy Nails, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d; also, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails, for sale by
Erie, May 19. G. SELDEN & SON.

ONE two horse Lumber Waggon for sale in exchange for Lumber, by [Erie May 19, 1849.] GEO. SELDEN & SON

STONE WARE.—15,000 gallons assorted, at KING'S.
June 2.

ATTENTION.—Just received, at the new Hardware store, No. 3 Reed House, Douglas & Hotchkiss' celebrated Iron Pumps, Lead Pipe, sheet and pig Lead. REED & SANFORD.

WOOL! WOOL!—The subscriber will pay cash and Goods for Wool at his store on French Street. S. JACKSON.
Erie, June 2, 1849.

MILL and X CUT SAWS, a good assortment of different manufacture, may be found at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

PARASOLS.—Silk, Gingham and Cotton Parasols, very low, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

New Goods.

THE subscriber has received and is receiving his summer stock of Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails &c., which will be sold as low as any other establishment west of Buffalo. Please call and see at his old stand.
Erie, June 2, 1849. SMITH JACKSON.

BONNETS and Palm Leaf Hats for sale cheap
[Erie, June 2, 1849.] SMITH JACKSON.

Parasoles and Parasolettes.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain and changeable Green Levantine and Turk Satins, selling very low at WRIGHT'S.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

Flour, Salt and Fish.

OFFERED at the *lowest* market rates, by the load or barrel, at the corner store, Reed House. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, May 19.

HATS.—Leghorn, Pearl and Chip Hats, for sale by TIBBALS & DEWEY
Erie, April 28, 1849, 50

GLOVES.—Ladies and Gents. Kid Gloves, very nice and good ones, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.
Erie April 28, 1849. 50

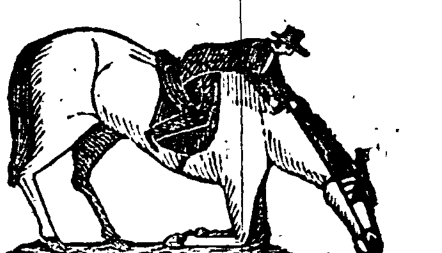
Plaster Plaster!

ONE hundred tons of Plaster for sale at the lowest prices, by H. CADWELL.

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by Merchants, Druggists, &c., in nearly every town in all the Western States, and by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!



SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Safety Certainty and Thoroughness, SLOAN'S OINTMENT Excels.

AND is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases.
Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Crack, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease Mange, or Horn Distemper.
THE POWDER will remove all inflammation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body, and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases. Distemper, Hide bound, Loss of appetite, Inward strain, Yellow Water, Inflammation of the eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise: also, Rheumatism, (commonly called stiff complaint,) which proves so fatal to many valuable horses in this country. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds which generate so many fatal diseases. W. B. SLOAN
Grand Depot, 40 Lake St., Chicago Illinois.

THE PROOF.

Extracts from the "Galena North Western Gazette."

BY the use of Sloan's Ointment and Condition Powder, I have entirely cured a Fistula on my horse and I otherwise improved his condition more than 500 per cent, on the cost of the medecine. And a cow which was so sick as to be considered worthless by myself and neighbors, was restored to good health and strength, by the use of less than half a package of the power, and is now doing better than any other cow I have. WM. VINCENT
Small Pox, May 13, 1848.

THE SUFFERING CHILD.

I HEREBY certify that one of my children, when naked, fell into a large fire of live coals, and was burned severely from head to feet. The best of medical said and attention was given to the child for four or five days without any relief—each day's suffering increased till his groans could be heard at a great distance, at which critical period one of my neighbors recommended and presented to me a box of SLOAN'S OINTMENT, and in less than fifteen minutes after the application of the Ointment to the aggravated sores of the suffering child, the pain ceased entirely, and he speedily began to recover. My residence is in Helt Township, Vermillion county, and State of Indiana.
THEODORE L. TAYLOR.
Dated at Chicago, August 21, 1848.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

APRIL 13th, 1848. Four miles north of Chicago (on the road to Milwaukie,) Cook County, Illinois.
Mr. Sloan—Dear Sir. One of my horses had a large bony tumor on his breast bone, immediately under the collar, which lamed him and rendered his services of very little value. I faithfully applied several different Dr. Taylor's Nerve and Bone Liniment, without the least effect. I then procured Walder's Celebrated Horse Ointment, and used it until I became fully satisfied that it would never relieve the animal. Finally I obtained a box of your truly valuable Ointment, and in less than 60 days from its first application the tumor entirely disappeared, and the horse was well. Yours, EDWARD ARMSTRONG

POPULAR OPINION.

IF public opinion is any criterion of the worth of an article, we invite the attention to it to at least a few of the many testimonials that appear in our columns respecting the great variety of remarkable cures effected by the use of "Sloan's celebrated Ointment and Condition Powders."
These remedies no longer remain among those of doubtful utility, they have passed from the tide of experiment, and now stand higher in reputation and are becoming more extensively used than all other articles of the kind.—*Mich. City News.*

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD.

Fox River, June 12, 1848.
DR. Sloan—Sir: Please send by the bearer a new supply of your Ointment. The latent testimonies of the kind that I ever ever had been disappointed in their effects. I ?????? the use of other, even the most celebrated ointments, Liniments, &c., of the day. I like very much this feature ?????? that they do all that is promised, and upon a thorough trial ?????? to add, that "half has not been told."
Respectfully, M. DUDLEY

THE DIFFERENCE.

THE ordinary ointments and liniments it is well known, are too severe and partial in their operations. Sloan's Ointment ?????? through—it reaches and removes the cause, hence it ?????? real and permanent relief.
For its mildness, safety, certainty, and thoroughness, Sloan's Ointment ?????? rapidly superceding all other ?????? ointments in use.

We Can't get along without it.

Bristol's Grove, ???? co, Ill., Oct 21 1848.
Mr. Sloan—Sir: I have tested the virtue of your Ointment in a case of rattlesnake bites, sore throat, burns, and in numerous ??????, and in every case it has fully answered our expectations. As a family Ointment, I have never seen its equal, and we can't get along without it.
Yours, &c., MILES M. JOHNSON

Excellent Ointment.

MR. Sloan—Dear sir: For a considerable length of time I was seriously afflicted with the Rheumatic complaint, and ?????? the various liniments, pain-killers, &c., without ??????. After which your Agent at this place ?????? me to try your Ointment, and with two applications ?????? using it, the pain ceased, and I was entirely ?????? shall recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted ?????? in commendation of your excellent ointment. ????
Princeville, Peoria co., May 1, 1848. OSCAR F. HOIT

??? Friends of H. V. S. Brooks, Agent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Packet Boat Company.

Chicago, June 21, 1848

DR. W. B. Sloan—Dear sir: For the last 60 years I have ?????? horses, and have never found a more ?????? Ointment for all injuries on horses. Within the last two months I have applied your Ointment to some 15 horses ?????? and every case it has proved a success.

A Finger Bitten Entirely off.

Two miles south of Chicago, Sept. 14 1848.
DR. Sloan—Sir: On the 8th instant my son had a finger bitten entirely off, by a horse. We immediately applied your celebrated Ointment, which relieved him of pain in a few minutes, and prevented the finger from swelling the least particle, and the wound is healing rapidly.
Respectfully Yours. S. BROCKWAY.

DOCTERING IN GALENA.

DR. SLOAN—Dear Sir: about three years ago I was severely injured in one of my legs by the falling of a piece of wood which occasioned large running ulcers. Nearly every doctor in Galena tried to cure them, but tried in vain, on account of ?????? and improper treatment my other leg became ?????? as it was originally wounded. I despaired of ever being well again—but in order that I might neglect no means within my reach, I purchased of your agent in Galena some of your Ointment, and you can judge of my surprise and gratitude better than I can express it. I find myself entirely well before I had finished using the second box.
These facts I make known that others afflicted may believe and not delay using so valuable an Ointment as yours has proved to be.
Respectfully, your grateful friend; EVAN DAVIS
Galena, Ill., Dec. 19, 1848.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

St. Louis, Missouri, February 22d, 1849
DR. W. B. Sloan—Sir: About two years ago, while rafting on the Mississippi river, in passing over the rapids, I was plunged in the water, and by the raft dashed against a rock, crushing my leg and otherwise seriously injuring me, so much that I lost all sensibility. When consciousness returned I found myself in St. Louis, surrounded by my weeping family. Good nursing and medical aid, enabled me in about two months to hobble around with the assistance of a crutch. The wounds only partially healed, leaving large running sores at the knee, which for many months discharged blood and matter of the most offensive character. My pains were inexpressible, at times my suffering was so great that death would have received a hearty welcome. Fortunately Mr. Wilson, (one of my neighbors) advised me to try your Ointment. I obtained a box and applied it according to direction—the sores soon began to assume a healthy appearance, and in three months I was entirely cured, and able to endure hard labor
Your Obd't. Servant, HIRAM W. THOMAS.
We the undersigned, neighbors of H. W. Thomas, were acquainted with the case above stated and knowing the circumstances, most cheerfully confirm said Thomas' statement.
REV. J. DOUGLASS.
JAMES WILSON,
PETER LAMB.

GOOD JUDGES.

Du Buque, Iowa, March, 13th, 1849.
MR. W. B. Sloan—Dear sir: Last February 18th, near Mount Morris, Illinois, I had a horse wounded in the stifle joint, so deep that the joint water issued *freely, many good judges* of horses gave it as their opinion that the horse *would never recover.* I applied your Ointment *freely* and *often, and notwithstanding,* the animal could scarcely bear any weight on the diseased leg, yet in consequence of pressing business, I ventured to start with the horse on my return to Du Buque, a distance of some 100 miles, just at the breaking up of streams, through which I was obliged to ford and expose the leg and wound of the horse to frequent drenchings of water, snow and deep mud, still the horse continued to improve. One 50 cent box of your extraordinary ointment entirely cured the horse in less than 20 days. Yours, truly,
F. W. BOWDON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing any article from N. T. Cody, of Little Fort, Ill., purporting to have been prepared by me, as, hereafter, I will not supply said CODY with any Ointment, Condition Powder or Tannin Paste, in consequence of his having got up articles in *imitation* of mine, and advertising them in the name of his clerk, BOWMAN, and representing himself as wholesale and retail agent for the same. W. B. SLOAN.
Chicago, Feb. 9th, 1849.

ONLY 20 DAYS.

Before the following order, Messrs. Vaughn & Co., purchased a large supply of Sloan's preparations.
Jackson, Michigan, Feb., 24th, 1849.
S. K. Hibbard—Dear sir: I am out of *Sloan's Condition Powder and horse Ointment.* The sale far exceeds my expectation. If you can manage to send me 4 dozen of the Powders, and 2 dozen Ointment, I will pay for them the first time you are here, and presume I shall be able to sell a large quantity in the course of a year. It will be an object to you, as well as to myself, to keep me constantly supplied. Very Respectfully Yours,
S. S. VAUGHN & Co

To Whom it may Concern.

IN consequence of having made a few small presents, a report has gone out that at my Depot, I retail my preparations for less than the price on the labels, therefore, I am induced to notify the public that hereafter it is my settled determination not to make any presents of the preparations, to either new or old customers, and ever as heretofore, retail and wholesale to all alike, and not permit my traveling agents to vary from this rule.
Dated at Chicago, Ill., March 19th, 1849.
W. B. SLOAN
Erie April, 21, 1849. 49ly

Carpetings.

I HAVE just received a few pieces of All Wool, Cotton and Wool and Cotton Carpettings, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited
March, 31th J. D. CLARK.